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Black Silk with colored silk embroidered spot fronts		10	8

KNICKER-BOCKER HOSE FOR SPORTSMEN.

	Per Pair.	
Plain Derby Ribbed Merino, Heather mixtures, fine ribbed Tops	4	8
Navy Blue Derby Ribbed Cotton, superior make	3	12
Stout Hand-knit ribbed Lambswool, in a variety of Heather mixtures	3	12
Do. do. superior quality	4	8

THORPE AND CO.,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

CHOLERA { Our Cholera Remedies are regarded as most excellent in all parts of India. Tincture Re. 1 and Rs. 2. Mixture Re. 1 and Re. 1-8 ; with Opium Re. 1-4 and Rs. 2-4. Cholera and Diarrhœa Mixture Re. 1. } **REMEDIES**

KEMP & CO. LD, BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FRANK BROWN'S CIRCUS.

LOCATED
OPPOSITE THE FORT POLICE COURTS.

TO-MORROW,
THURSDAY, 29TH SEPTEMBER,

OUR OPENING NIGHT!

Introducing a Constellation of Cosmopolitan Celebrities culled from the Front Ranks of the Equestrian Acrobatic and Gymnastic Professions, presenting prepared Programme, and a brilliant Arenic display impossible to ACCURATELY DESCRIBE.

PRINCIPAL FEATURES IN A UNIQUE EXHIBITION,
CONSTANT CHANGE OF PROGRAMME.
MORE LADY EQUESTRIANS.
MORE GENTLEMEN EQUESTRANS.
MORE GRACEFUL GYMNASTS.
MORE AGILE ACROBATS.
MORE COMICAL, CONVIVIAL CLOWNS
Than ever witnessed this side of the Equator.
EQUIRATIONAL EQUINES.
CLEVER, CUNNING CANNINES.
And a Troupe of
MERRY MONKEYS,
Who are Amusing, Amazing, and Admirable.

REMEMBER
TO-MORROW,
THURSDAY, 29TH SEPTEMBER,
OUR OPENING NIGHT.

FRANK BROWN,
Proprietor and Manager.

NOTICE.

BERT WILLISON having severed his connection from my CIRCUS, I am not responsible for any arrangements made by him.

FRANK BROWN,
Proprietor of Frank Brown's Circus.

NOVELTY THEATRE.

TUESDAY, 4TH OCTOBER,
AND
WEDNESDAY, 5TH OCTOBER.
"MIKADO,"
BY THE POONA AMATEURS.
Box Plan at SOUNDY & Co., Ld.

NOTICE.

THE ARMY & NAVY CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY, LD.,
of 105, Victoria St., Westminster, London, S. W.
BOMBAY DEPOT:—APOLLO ST., FORT.

IN consequence of the DASERAH (Hindu) HOLIDAY, the above DEPOT will be CLOSED on SATURDAY, the 1st October.

LATHAM & Co.,
Managing Agents.

ESTABLISHED April 1892.
THE ORIGINAL
URHUJ,
SOLE PROPRIETOR MADAME C. E. DUBOIS, Chandernagore.

THE KING OF CURES FOR
Dyspepsia and all its Attendant Evils;

URHUJ does not only give Immediate Relief but guarantees to eradicate Dyspepsia from the System; it gives free and natural Stimulus to the Liver by, removing Flatulency, Constipation, Heartburn, Sick Headache Sour Eructations, Palpitation, Dizziness, &c., &c., of however long standing. Orders to be accompanied with Cash Remittance or will be sent per V. P. P. Price Re. 1-8, including Postage Per Box, either as Pills or Powder. Apply to

MADAME C. E. DUBOIS,
Chandernagore,
late of Jubbulpore, C.P.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

TENDERS FOR STORES.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Engineer, at his Office, Ballard Road, till 12 O'clock Noon, on THURSDAY, the 20th of October next, for the SUPPLY of the following STORES for 12 months from January 1st to December 31st, 1893:—

Coals.
Castings.
Lime.
Sand Shingle and Bricks.
Cocoanut and Castor Oils.
Cocoanut Oil 1st Quality, for Light House use.
Wrought Iron.
Stationery,
Sundries and Hardware, including paints, oils, and cordage.
Timber.
Medicines.

Forms of tender and schedules of articles and other particulars may be obtained and samples inspected on application at the Engineer's Storekeeper's Office, Elphinstone Bunder, on payment of Rs. 2 for each schedule. No tender will be received unless accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 200, Covers to be endorsed "Tender for Stores." The Engineer does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender. The tenderer will be bound by his tender as to each article or item for which he tenders, and the Engineer shall be at liberty to accept any portion of a tender and reject the remainder. The cost of stamping agreements to be borne by the successful tenderers.

Samples of oil for Light House use must be sent in not later than the 9th of October. Each sample should be delivered in one 5 gallons Can marked on the outside with a private mark which should be indicated in the tender. No other mark, indicating the name of the firm by whom the sample is sent, should appear on the Can.

E. A. CORKE,
Engineer's Storekeeper.

21st September, 1892.

NOTICE is hereby given that LAKSHUMIBAI, widow of SUNDAR NILLAJI, GUNPUT SUNDARJI, DAKAL SUNDARJI, SITABAI, wife of MOTABHAI SUNDARJI and LUKSHUMIBAI, widow of NARAYAN SUNDARJI, have CONTRACTED TO SELL their undermentioned property. Any person or persons having any claim against the same by way of gift, inheritance, sale, mortgage, lien or otherwise, may make the same known to the Undersigned at their office, No. 4, Hummum Street, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the said sale will be completed without having any regard to any such claim, if any, and the same will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground, situate at Mahim on Lady Jamshedjee Road, near Gopitalav, called Mothuwadi, in the Registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 5,355 square yards, be the same, little, more or less registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old No 540, and New No. 4408, together with the messuage, tenement and dwelling house standing thereon, assessed by the Municipality under G Ward, Nos 4914, 4915 and 4916, and Street Nos. 212, 243, 244, respectively, and bounded as follows:—On the East by the said Lady Jamshedji Road, on the West by the Oart of Francis Jao Kinney, on the North by the Oart of Parashram, and Dinkar Narayen Vaidia, and on the South by a Gully or passage, and which said premises are now in the occupation of the said Vendors and their tenants.—Dated this 28th day of September, 1892.

CHITNIS, MOTILAL & MALVI,
Purchasers' Attorneys.

BOMBAY TELEPHONE Co., Ld.

OFFICES:—ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE.

TELEPHONES,
ELECTRIC BELLS,
LIGHTNING CONDUCTORS, BATTERIES,
MEDICAL INDUCTION COILS,
AND OTHER
ELECTRICAL APPARATUS.

THE COMPANY are prepared to undertake the ERECTION of TELEPHONE LINES and TELEPHONIC INSTALLATIONS for Native States, Corporations, Companies or Private Individuals. Estimates furnished on application.

ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUES POST FREE.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CONCERT

AT THE INDO-BRITISH INSTITUTION,
OPPOSITE VICTORIA TERMINUS.
(UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF MRS. F. YORKE SMITH, PRESIDENT, LADIES' COMMITTEE.)
TO-DAY, WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 28TH, 1892.
IN AID OF THE FUNDS OF THE INSTITUTION.

PROGRAMME:—

PART I.

Pianoforte Solo..........Selection from "Carmen."
Mr. A. ELIOPOLO.
Song..........Four Jolly Smiths....Henry Lester.
Mr. WILSON.
Song..........An Old Garden........Hope Temple.
Mrs. GAWTHORNE.
Recitation..........The Old Chapel Bell..J. G. Saxe.
Mr. STEPHENSON.
Song (with Banjo accompaniment).Come under the Old Umbrella..........Corney Grain.
Mr. ALSTON.
Pianoforte Solo....Le Polte Monrant......Goltschalk.
Miss E. COUNSELL.
Song..........Queen of the Earth....Pinsuti.
Miss MEDCALF.
Glee..........Ye Shepherds tell me...Mazzinghi.
CHILDREN OF THE INSTITUTION.

PART II.

Pianoforte Solo..........Selections from Traviata.
Mr. A. ELIOPOLO.
Song..........Jack's Reward........Odoardo Barri.
Mr. WILSON.
Song..........When thy Blue Eyes...E. Lassen.
Miss E. COUNSELL.
Song..........Since thou hast come..Ch. Kennighan.
Mr. A. HARRINGTON.
Recitation..........Look at the Clock......Ingoldsby.
Mr. J. STEPHENSON.
Banjo Selection.....Park Crescent March..Ellis.
Mr. ALSTON.
Glee..........Let the Hills Resound..Brin'ey Richards.
CHILDREN OF THE INSTITUTION.
GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

Tickets (Re. 1 each) to be obtained from the Head Mistres. I.-B. Girls' Schools and from Messrs. LAIDLAW & WHITEAWAY, Rampart Row.
Doors Open at 8-30 p.m. To commence punctually at 9 p.m.
Piano kindly lent by Messrs. Marcks and Co.

NOTICES.

In the matter of the Indenture of Trust for the Debenture-holders of The ALFRED MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED, dated 30th September, 1890.

THE Trustees of the abovementioned Indenture are prepared to receive PRIVATE OFFERS for the PURCHASE of the MILL PROPERTY of the abovenamed Company, subject to the printed particulars and conditions of sale to be had at the Office of Messrs. Greaves, Cotton and Company, No. 1, Forbes Street, within the Fort, or at the Office of Messrs. Nanu and Hormasjee, Solicitors, No. 89, Medows Street, within the Fort of Bombay.

The offers should be sent in under sealed covers addressed to the Trustees at the Office aforesaid of Messrs. Greaves, Cotton and Company, at the latest before One O'clock Noon on THURSDAY, the 6th day of October, 1892.

No offer which is under Rupees Four Lacs will be considered, nor any offer which is not accompanied by a deposit either in cash or in Government securities of Rupees Twenty-five Thousand; but the Trustees do not bind themselves to accept any offer.

The Trustees will open the said sealed envelopes at One O'clock in the afternoon of the said 6th day of October 1892.

In the event of any offer not being accepted the Monies or securities deposited will be forthwith returned.

If any offer is accepted the tenderer shall forthwith on such acceptance being communicated to him pay to the Trustees a sum sufficient to make up with the said deposit of Rupees Twenty-five Thousand, a sum equal to fifteen per centum of the purchase money.—Dated this 26th Day of September 1892.

ARTHUR K. LESLIE,
For Self and Co-Trustees.

In the matter of the Indenture of Trust for the Debenture-holders of the ALBERT EDWARD MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED, dated 30th September, 1890.

THE TRUSTEES of the abovenamed Indenture are prepared to receive private offers for the PURCHASE of the MILL PROPERTY of the abovenamed Company, subject to the printed particulars and conditions of sale to be had at the office of Messrs. Greaves, Cotton and Company, No. 1, Forbes Street, within the Fort, or at the office of Messrs. Nanu and Hormasjee, Solicitors, No. 89, Medows Street, within the Fort of Bombay.

The offers should be sent in under sealed covers addressed to the Trustees at the office aforesaid of Messrs. Greaves Cotton and Company, at the latest before One O'clock Noon on THURSDAY, the 6th day of October 1892.

No offer which is under Rupees Four Lacs will be considered, nor any offer which is not accompanied by a deposit either in cash or in Government Securities of Rupees Twenty-five thousand; but the Trustees do not bind themselves to accept any offer.

The Trustees will open the said sealed envelopes at One O'clock in the afternoon of the said 6th day of October, 1892.

In the event of any offer not being accepted the monies or securities deposited will be forthwith returned.

If any offer is accepted the tenderer shall forthwith on such acceptance being communicated to him pay to the Trustees a sum sufficient to make up with the said deposit of Rupees Twenty-five thousand a sum equal to fifteen per centum of the purchase money.—Dated this 28th day of September, 1892.

ARTHUR K. LESLIE,
For Self and Co.-Trustees.

BISQUIT DUBOUCHE & Co.'s BRANDY.

FOR the last two years this WELL-KNOWN COGNAC FIRM have acquired SECOND RANK in the Official Returns of Brandy Exported from Cognac by over 200 Cognac Firms. This clearly proves that their Brandies are becoming more and more appreciated. During the year 1891 they EXPORTED 286,645 GALLONS.

D. P. BATHA & Co.,
Sole Agents,
Apollo House.

SWIFT AND FARROW,

PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.
ESTATE AND FINANCIAL AGENTS.
RENTS AND DEBTS COLLECTED.
PROPERTIES BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION
No. 9, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

KHAKEE DRILL.

FAST DYED KHAKEE DRILL, both yarn and piece-dyed, is now available at the ELGIN MILLS, Cawnpore, in both large and small quantities. Regiments and large buyers liberally dealt with.

SAMPLES FREE ON APPLICATION.

THE Undersigned keeps in Stock MISCELLANEOUS STORES for immediate Supply, such as Mills, Ship and Railway Stores, Hardware, Ammunition, Sulphur, Blasting Powder, Fuses, Red Lead, Turpentine, Brushes, Pig Lead, all sorts of Paints, Oil, Varnishes, Ropes of best quality and all sizes, Kerosine Oil, of the well-known Brands, Cocoanut Oil, Castor Oil, and many other articles too numerous to mention.

FOR SALE.

SNOW FLAKE KEROSINE OIL 150°, arrived.
A fresh consignment, ex Paul Revere, Rs. 3-12-0 per case wholesale.
Orders for large and small quantities will be attended to.

હેપતુલા શેખઆદમની કુંο

i. e., HEPTOOLA SHAIK ADUM and Co.,
Agents for Messrs. Curtis's and Harvey's Gun Powder and Blasting Powder

---

CLARKE'S UNRIVALLED HAIR DYE.

WARRANTED not to stain the Skin. Prepared in two separate bottles. The effect will be instantaneous. Hair will retain its gloss for a long time. It has already been tested by many persons with great success. For changing Red or Grey Hair to beautiful shades of Black or Brown according to instructions given, this quantity will last 8 months, applying every 10 or 12 days. Price Rs. 3 for the two Bottles, or for doz. set Rs. 30, packing extra.

CLARKE'S GUARANTEED OINTMENT.

CURE FOR LEPROSY, ETC.

This is the only specific yet discovered for the radical cure of Lepra and other obstinate Skin diseases. Price Rs. 3 and for complete cure Rs. 5, packing extra.

S. N. GHOSH,—CHEMIST.
Sole Agent in India,
85, Bechoo Chatterjee's Street,
CALCUTTA.

N.B.—I am guarantee, and I must refund the total amount paid for if the above "Hair Dye" ointment fail to give entire satisfaction.

THE "ST. JAMES'S BUDGET," A WEEKLY EDITION OF THE "ST. JAMES'S GAZETTE."

RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION,
Including Postage.

Twelve Months.................. Rs. 26
Six Months..................... „ 13-8

The "St. James's Budget" may be ordered at the above rates from Messrs. THACKER, SPINK and Co., Calcutta; Messrs. THACKER and Co., Ld., Bombay; or Messrs. HIGGINBOTHAM and Co., Madras.

The Paper will be posted from London direct to the Subscriber's Address.

If paid in England the Rates of Subscription, including Postage, is 8s. 2d. per quarter.

OFFICE:—Dorset Street, Whitefriar, London.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,

No. 7, MARINE STREET.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 28th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Rampart Row, Fort, above the office of Messrs. E. D. Sassoon & Co., the valuable and handsome substantial blackwood and teakwood, drawing, dining, office and bed-room furniture made to order, best electro-plated ware, rich crockery and glassware, a sweet-toned mahogany pianoforte, by Boosey & Co., Hink's lamps, Brussels and Persian carpets, oil-paintings, 1 S. B. B. L. 12-bore rifle, in case, by Woodward, &c., the property of R. THOM, Esq.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

Under instructions from the executors of the will of the late Richard Henesey, Esq., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at Medow Street, Fort, in the premises lately vacated by Messrs. D Macropolo and Co., where the whole kit is removed for sale on SATURDAY, the 1st October, at 1 p. m. the whole of his handsome blackwood, teakwood and bentwood household furniture, plated-ware, crockery and glassware, pictures, lamps, carpets, 1 rich-toned upright pianoforte by Soundy & Co., in excellent order and only a few months in use, &c.

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view 4 days before sale.

On MONDAY next, the 3rd proximo, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms by order of Messrs. Zietz and Jahn, and on account and at the risk of Messrs. J. M. Daboo and Co.,

1 case pencils, ex s. s. Poseidon.
1 „ lampware ex s. s. Trifels.
2 cases cotton goods, ex s. s. Braunfels.
1 case samples, ex s. s. Braunfels.
1 „ lampware, ex s. s. Braunfels.
1 „ photo frames, ex s. s. Ehrenfels.
1 „ celuloidware, ex s. s. Ehrenfels.
1 „ pomatum, ex s. s. Ehrenfels.
5 cases lampware, ex s. s. Raventhaler.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

Under instructions from the Executors of the will of the late J. R. Duxbury, Esq. Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction on TUESDAY, the 4th, and WEDNESDAY, the 5th October, at 1 p.m., each day, at "The Tower," Middle Colaba, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood dining, drawing, bed and office room furniture, also open carved blackwood furniture, suitable for presents to Home friends, best electro-platedware, very rich porcelain and glassware, a rich-toned grand boudoir Pianoforte, by Bluthner, a full sized slate billiard table by John Bennett & Co., London, with Wenham patent lights, pool and billiard balls, cues, etc., complete, magic lantern with slides, beautiful cabinet ornaments, double door iron safe with Chubb's patent lock, one French billiard table with balls, cues, gas lamps, complete, by Barthelemy, English clock, by James McCabe, London, English brass bedstead, valuable pictures, wind proof table and wall lamps, English-built single seated brougham, strong-built mail phaeton and landau, one pair strong bay Arab horses, going both in saddle and harness, one strong bay carriage horse, sets of double and single harness, gas chandeliers, choice wines, garden plants, etc.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

On SATURDAY, the 8th proximo, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Byculla, opposite the old Railway Station, the whole of the blackwood and teakwood, drawing, dining and bed-room furniture, glassware, crockery, large counter, lamps, two full-sized slate billiard-tables with balls, cues, marking board, etc., one by Thurston and the other by another maker, etc., of the Hawken's Hotel.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

Under instructions from Bai Sonabai, widow of the late Mr. Perosbaw Dhunjeebhai Banajee, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction on SUNDAY, the 16th proximo, at 1 p.m., at Bandora, next to St. Andrew's Church, the whole of the valuable stock-in-trade of Messrs. Pestonjee Brothers, consisting of handsome and substantial made F. P. blackwood and teakwood, dining, drawing, office, and bed-room, furniture, best electro-plated ware, glass and crockery ware, windproof lamps, pictures, iron safe on stand, sewing machine with cabinet clocks, rich table ornaments, show cupboards, &c.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view six days before the sale.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, September 28, 1892.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,

No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 28th inst, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Cumballa Hill, Pedder Road, opposite to Mrs. Bapty's bungalow, the very valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood French-polished household furniture of the latest design, best platedware, rich crockery and glassware, handsome China and Japanese vases, very rich oil paintings and oleographs, handsome Hink's and Ditmar's table and hanging kerosine lamps, one first-rate English clock by D. and M. Morrice, striking every quarter-of-an-hour, rich Persian and Brussels carpets, &c., &c., the property of J. M. ANDERSON, Esq., giving up his bungalow.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE OIL-PAINTINGS, WATER-COLOURS, AND OLEOGRAPHS BY THE WELL-KNOWN HOME ARTISTS.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 29th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Medow Street, Fort, below Mr. N. M. Petit's office, a consignment of 3 cases of superior oil paintings, oleographs and water-colours by the eminent makers at Home, landed per ex s.s. Brindisi, consisting of House of Lords and House of Commons, Mary Queen, Town, Thames, Views, Little Bridesmaid, in the garden, happy days, the Treasury Bench, the Opposition bench, London Heroes, Italian Girls, Duke and Duchess of Albany, Spring, Winter, Summer and Autumn, rustic bridge, storming of Delhi, Military sports, devotion, &c., &c.

Also the property of D. J. COLLET, Esq., proceeding to Europe, consisting of very valuable and handsome teak and blackwood french-polished substantial made household furniture of the latest design, best platedware by "Reed and Barts," rich glassware by Treacher and Co., and superior porcelainware, very handsome Hinks and Ditmar's table and hanging kerosine lamps, Persian carpets, &c., &c.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

On FRIDAY, the 30th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Apollo Street, Fort, opposite to the Government Dockyard, the whole of the furniture of St. Patrick's Club, consisting of a first-rate mahogany grand square piano by Schiedmayer and Soehne, tables, chairs, stage, two artistically painted drop scenes, sofas, cupboards, &c.

Also teakwood and blackwood household furniture, plated, glass, and crockeryware, consisting of a dining table, chairs, sideboard, dinner wagon, sofas, gilt pier glasses, teapoys, pier tables, pictures, lamps, bedsteads, dressing and wash-hand-tables, wardrobes, almyras, chest of drawers, &c., &c., the property of a gentleman proceeded to Europe.

The property is on view.

On SATURDAY, the 1st proximo, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods.

AT 1-30 P. M.

1 powerful bay Arab horse, 14 hands, 7 years old, goes in single and double harness.
1 handsome strong glass fronted miniature brougham.
1 second-hand palanquin office shigram.
1 strong-built Victoria with removeable coach box.
1 handsome fast-trotting grey Arab horse, aged, goes in single and double harness.

AUCTION SALE OF BUILDING MATERIALS, BEAMS, SCANTLINGS, RAFTERS, &c., &c.

Under instructions from Bai Jaijee, administratrix of the Estate of the late Dossabhoy Nowrojee Bamjee, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will on MONDAY, the 3rd proximo, at 2 p. m., sell by Public Auction, at Tardeo, in the compound of the Oriental S. and W. Co., Ld., a large quantity of building materials, consisting of large teakwood beams, teak scantlings, and rafters, bricks, chunam, planks, engine stones, bamboo, &c., &c.

The above will be on view 4 days before the sale.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, September 28, 1892.

"KEATING'S POWDER,"
"KEATING'S POWDER,"
"KEATING'S POWDER,"
"KEATING'S POWDER,"

KILLS { BUGS, FLEAS, MOTHS, BEETLES, MOSQUITOES.

HARMLESS TO ANIMALS.
HARMLESS TO ANIMALS.
HARMLESS TO ANIMALS.
HARMLESS TO ANIMALS.

But is unrivalled in destroying FLEAS, BUGS, COCKROACHES, BEETLES, MOTHS in FURS and every other species of insect. Sportsmen will find this invaluable for destroying fleas in the dogs, as also ladies for their pet dogs.

The PUBLIC are CAUTIONED that packages of the genuine powder bear the autograph of THOMAS KEATING. Sold in Tins and Bottles only.

"KEATING'S WORM TABLETS,"
"KEATING'S WORM TABLETS,"
"KEATING'S WORM TABLETS,"
"KEATING'S WORM TABLETS,"

A PURELY VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT, both in appearance and taste, furnishing a most agreeable method of administering the only certain remedy for INTESTINAL or THREAD WORMS. It is a perfectly safe and mild preparation and is especially adapted for Children. Sold in Bottles, by all Druggists.

Proprietor, THOMAS KEATING, London.

INDIAN INDUSTRY,

Being are print of two letters to the "Bombay Gazette, and a Lecture by

F. BEAUCLERK,
Price 8 Annas,
CAN BE HAD AT
THE OFFICE OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."
Messrs. THACKER and Co., Bombay and Poona.
„ THACKER, SPINK and Co., Calcutta.
„ HIGGINBOTHAM and Co., Madras.

NOTICES.

SOUTHWELL AND AUSTIN, LIMITED,

(IN LIQUIDATION.)

TENDERS are invited for the PURCHASE of the good will and the whole of the remaining stock (including fittings) of the above Company.

The stock has been taken up to the 16th September instant, and particulars will be produced to applicants on application to the Liquidators.

Credit will be given in reduction of the amount tendered for all money received on sales made by the Company after the 16th September instant.

Tenders should be accompanied by a deposit of five per cent. of the amount of the tender, and must be sent addressed to the Liquidators, care of Messrs. Chalk, Walker, and Smetham, Solicitors, Church Gate Street, Bombay, not later than One O'clock p.m. on SATURDAY, the 1st October 1892.

The highest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

કમાલશી પરેમજી,
i. e., CUMALSEY PREMJEE,
F. SOUTHWELL PIPER,
Two of the Liquidators.

Bombay, 16th September, 1892

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

1. TENDERS are invited for the construction of a 10" B L EMPLACEMENT AT MAHALUXMEE BATTERY of which full particulars may be obtained at the office of the Executive Engineer, Bombay Defences, Middle Colaba.

2—Tenders which must be sealed and accompanied by Rs. 500 as Earnest-money will be received at One p. m. on WEDNESDAY, the 5th October next.

3.—The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

E. C. SPILSBURY, Major, R. E.,
Executive Engineer, Bombay Defences Dn., M. W.
Bombay Defences Office: Middle Colaba, 26th September, 1892.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

SUIT NO. 367 OF 1890.

TRIMBUCK RAMCHANDER TELANG, of Bombay Hindoo Inhabitant, residing at Chowpatti, without the Fort, in the City of Bombay...Plaintiff.

VS.

RANCHORDAS MOTIRAM, of Bombay Hindoo Inhabitant, residing at 3rd Bhoiwada without the Fort, RUNCHORDASS PURSHOTUMDASS, of Bombay Hindoo Inhabitant, residing at Bhoiwada, aforesaid, and HURKISSONDAS PURSHOTUM, JETHABAI PURSHOTUM and THAKURDAS PURSHOTUM, of Bombay Hindoo Inhabitants, all minors under the age of eighteen years by their brother and guardian ad litem the said RUNCHORDAS PURSHOTUM, KALIDAS FAKIRCHAND, and DEWCHAND BHUGWAN, both of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitants, residing at Bhoiwada, aforesaid without the Fort of Bombay..............Defendants.

PURSUANT to the Decree made in the above Suit, and bearing date the first Day of February One Thousand Eight Hundred and Ninety-two, the following immoveable property will be SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION before G. H. Farran, Esquire, the Acting Commissioner of this Honourable Court, at his office, in the Court House, on WEDNESDAY, the Twelfth Day of October, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Ninety-two at the hour of Three O'clock, in the afternoon:—

PARTICULARS:—

All the estate and interest of the abovenamed Plaintiff Trimbuck Ramchander Telang and of the abovenamed Defendants Runchordas Motiram, Runchordass Purshotum, and Hurkissondas Purshotum, Jithabhai Purshotum and Thakurdas Purshotum, Kalidas Fakirchand, and Dewchand Bhugwan or any of them in all that piece or parcel of leasehold land containing nine thousand three hundred and forty-four square yards and forty three-fiftieths of another square yard, situate at the Baboola Tank Road, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Island of Bombay, in the Registration district and sub-district of Bombay, and the part of the Tank demised unto Dewjee Assa, Hari Shridhar and Pragjee Bhimjee, under an Indenture of Lease, dated the Tenth Day of August, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Eighty-eight, by the late Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, Esq., containing by admeasurement six hundred and sixty-four square yards, and eleven one hundreths of another square yard, making together ten thousand and eight square yards and ninety-seven one hundreths of another square yard or thereabouts, and which said premises are bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the South by the said Baboola Tank Road, on or towards the North partly by the said Tank, partly by the property of Currimjee Alibhoy, partly by the property of the said Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, Esq., and partly by the property of the said Dewjee Assa, Hari Shridhar and Pragjee Bhimjee, on or towards the east partly by the ground of the said Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, Esq., and partly by the property of the said Dewjee Assa, Hari Shridhar, and Pragjee Bhimjee, and on or towards the west partly by the property of Abdool Hoosein Hajee Zainool Abadin Shirazee, and partly by the property of the said Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, Esq., and which said premises are registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's old No. 455, New No. 2386, Old Survey No. 585, and New Survey No. 3678, and are assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Ward No. 5517, being the premises comprised in an Indenture of under lease bearing date the Sixteenth Day of October, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Eighty-eight and made between Dewjee Assa, Hari Shridhar, and Pragjee Bhimjee of the one part and the said Runchordas Motiram of the other part, and being a portion of the land demised to the said Dewjee Assa, Hari Shridhar and Pragjee Bhimjee, by the late Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, Esq., C. S. I., for a term of nine hundred and ninety-nine years by indenture dated Tenth August, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Eighty-eight, and which said premises are in the occupation of various tenants.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application should be made at the office of the said Acting Commissioner or at the office of Messrs. Nanu and Hormasjee, Attornies for the abovenamed Plaintiff, at No. 89, Medows, Street, Fort, Bombay.—Dated this 30th Day of August, 1892.

G. H. FARRAN,
Acting Commissioner.

BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY, INCLUDING RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY.

ALTERATIONS IN TRAIN SERVICE.

ON and from the 1st October, 1892, the PASSENGER TRAIN SERVICE on the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Company's System will be as follows:—

BROAD GAUGE SECTION.
THROUGH TRAIN SERVICE.

Stations.		DOWN TRAINS.				
		Ordy.	Ordy.	Ordy.	Ordy.	Mail.
		H. M.	. M	H. M.	H. M.	H. M
Bombay (Colaba)	Dep.			10 0	17 0	21 30
Bulsar	Arr.			17 32	23 35	2 20
	Dep.		9 55	17 37	23 40	2 25
Surat	Arr.		12 20	19 51	2 0	3 55
	Dep.	6 30	12 2	20 1	2 5	4 10
Broach	Arr.	8 27	14 2	22 5	3 36	5 25
	Dep.	8 32	14 3	22 20	3 41	5 30
Baroda	Arr.	10 55	17 0	1 0	5 32	6 50
	Dep.	11 0		1 15	5 40	7 0
Ahmedabad. Broad Gauge	Arr.	14 25		5 15	8 30	9 5
" "	Dep.	14 50				9 30
Metre Gauge........	Dep.	15 0		20 0		9 50
Wadhwan	Arr.	19 45	-			12 50

Stations.		UP TRAINS.				
		Ordy.	Ordy.	Ordy.	Ordy.	Mail.
		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
Wadhwan	Dep.				6 30	15 40
Ahmedabad— Broad Gauge..............	Arr.				11 10	19 0
Metre Gauge..............	Arr.	6 10			10 35	18 30
Broad Gauge..............	Dep.	7 35		15 15	11 30	19 30
Baroda	Arr.	11 2		18 20	14 52	21 33
	Dep.	11 15	6 25	18 30	15 0	21 40
Broach	Arr.	13 35	8 30	20 36	17 17	23 0
	Dep.	13 45	8 35	20 41	17 22	23 5
Surat	Arr.	15 50	10 25	22 30	19 20	0 25
	Dep.		10 30	22 40	19 25	0 40
Bulsar	Arr.		12 55	0 47	21 55	2 12
	Dep.		13 5	0 52		2 20
Bombay (Colaba)..........	Arr.		20 55	8 5		7 10

LOCAL SUBARBAN SERVICE.

2. A Fast Up Local Train will leave Bandra at 10-7 (on week days only) and run through to Church Gate, arriving at 10-25. A corresponding Down Train will leave Church Gate at 19-35, arriving Bandra at 19-55, halting at Grant Road only.

Ordinary Subarban Up Trains will also arrive Church Gate at 10-13, 10-18, 10-33 and 10-48, and Down Trains leave at 17-45, 17-50, 18-6, 18-30 and 19-5.

3.—For other minor alterations in the Local Subarban Trains and for Detailed Timings of Through Trains, see the issue of the Company's Guide and Coaching Tariff for the last Quarter of 1892, and the Sheet Time Bill exhibited at Stations.

METRE GAUGE SECTION.

4. The Up Mail Trains will leave Delhi at 11-35 and Ferozepore Cantonment at 20-40, and the Local Mixed Train will arrive Delhi at 20-35. With these exceptions, there will be no change in the present Time Bill of the Metre Gauge Section.

C. CROMMELIN,
For General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 23rd September, 1892.

TREEPOORAH BHOYROBBY RUSHAYON

IS really a "DYING MAN'S GOLD DROP" for the Radical Cure of Spleen Enlargement, Liver, Jaundice, Ague, Malarious Fever, and any other obstinate fever of any standing.

It has been found of Wonderful Efficacy in every case.

Price Re. 1-8 Per Phial.

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GENT'S TURKISH BATH GOWNS.

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MADE TO ORDER.
MEASUREMENTS REQUIRED: CHEST—LENGTH.

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EXTRA LARGE SIZE, Rs. 33.

BEST QUALITY TURKISH SPONGES.
DIRECT FROM THE FISHERIES.
Rs 7-8 Rs. 4-4 Rs. 9-8.
EXTRA LARGE, Rs. 10-8.

ALSO ALL TOILET REQUISITES KEPT IN STOCK.

TOOTH POWDER, TOOTH BRUSHES, FACE POWDERS, RAZORS, PERFUMES, &c.

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DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.—Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE (late Army Medical Staff) DISCOVERED a REMEDY, to denote which he coined the word CHLORODYNE. Dr. Browne is the SOLE INVENTOR, and as the composition of Chlorodyne cannot possibly be discovered by Analysis (organic substances defying elimination), and since the formula has never been published, it is evident that any statement to the effect that a compound is identical with Dr. Browne's Chlorodyne *must be false.*

This caution is necessary, as many persons deceive purchasers by false representations.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.—Vice Chancellor Sir W. PAGE WOOD stated publicly in Court that Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE was undoubtedly the INVENTOR of CHLORODYNE, that the whole story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, and he regretted to say it had been sworn to.—See *The Times*, July 13, 1864.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE is the TRUE PALLIATIVE in

NEURALGIA, GOUT, CANCER, TOOTHACHE, RHEUMATISM.

IS THE GREAT SPECIFIC FOR
DIARRHŒA,
DYSENTERY,
CHOLERA.

GENERAL BOARD of HEALTH, London, REPORT that it ACTS as a CHARM, one dose generally sufficient.

Dr. GIBBON, Army Medical Staff, Calcutta, states: "TWO DOSES COMPLETELY CURED ME OF DIARRHŒA."

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE is a liquid medicine which assuages PAIN of EVERY KIND, affords a calm, refreshing sleep, WITHOUT HEADACHE, and invigorates the nervous system when exhausted.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE rapidly cut short all attacks of EPILEPSY, SPASMS, COLIC, PALPITATION, HYSTERIA.

IMPORTANT CAUTION.—The IMMENSE SALE of this REMEDY has given rise to many UNSCRUPULOUS IMITATIONS. Be careful to observe Trade Mark. Of all Chemists. 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d. & 4s. 6d. *SOLE MANUFACTURER—*

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HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital..........................$	100,00,000
Reserve Fund..............................$	33,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors......$	100,00,000

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F. DE BOVIS, *Chief Manager.*

London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

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CAPITAL ....£1,000,000.
RESERVE FUND......£70,000.

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CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, and interest allowed thereon when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000 during the half year ending 30th June or the half year ending 31st December.

DEPOSITS received available at any time for remittance to England in the Bank's Bills, and Interest allowed thereon at the rate of 3 (three) per cent. per annum.

DEPOSITS are also received for fixed periods on terms which may be learnt on application.

GOVERNMENT and other STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold, and the safe custody of the same undertaken.

INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected; and every other description of Banking Business and Money Agency transacted.

All COMMUNICATIONS should be addressed, and all REMITTANCES made payable to THE AGRA BANK, LIMITED.

BOMBAY BRANCH—18, RAMPART ROW.
April 13, 1892.

NATIONAL BANK of INDIA, LIMITED.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL...£ 1,000,000.
PAID-UP CAPITAL..........£ 500,000.
RESERVE FUND ....£ 100,000.

HEAD OFFICE:
47, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.

BRANCHES:
CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KARACHI, DELHI, RANGOON, TUTICORIN, KANDY AND MANDALAY.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened on which interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances when the sum at credit exceeds Rs. 1,000.

When the accrued interest for Six Months does not amount to Rs. 10, no interest is allowed.

DEPOSITS are received for Fixed Periods at Rates of Interest which may be ascertained on application.

BILLS of EXCHANGE payable in the Principal Cities of Europe, India, and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day on the Bank's Head Office and Branches, also on Provincial Towns in Great Britain, on Paris and on the Chief Towns in Australia and New Zealand; and, when required, the Bank will forward the First of Exchange to the payees, free of charge. Remittances may also be sent by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

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COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

FIRE—LIFE—MARINE.

CAPITAL FULLY SUBSCRIBED...	...£2,500,000.
Life Fund in Special Trust for Life Policyholders	...£1,372,227

TOTAL INVESTED FUNDS EXCEED TWO-AND-A-HALF MILLIONS.

Total Annual Income £1,500,000

AGENTS AT BOMBAY:—WALLACE & CO.

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NEW LIFE BUSINESS DURING 1891,
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For further Particulars, apply to

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HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion Rs. 5 Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yard, Single, Rs. 15; double, Rs. 30. The Horse-shoeing Forge is under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier, and every class of shoeing is done.

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ON THE MODERN TREATMENT OF NERVOUS DISEASES and EXHAUSTION IN MEN by LOCAL ABSORPTION, with Testimonials, showing how to obtain a speedy and permanent restoration, without stomach medicines. POST FREE.

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PRINTED AND PUBLISHED
At the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE.
INDIAN PRICE—Rs. 5; with Postage, Rs. 5-4.

THE GUIDE AND DIRECTORY for the year 1892, contains much new and valuable information brought down to date, and gives the history of the remarkable progress made by the city in recent years.

While recording the advance that has been made in the commerce and manufacturing industry of Bombay the GUIDE gives a comprehensive account of the numerous charitable institutions of the different communities, and accurate and detailed descriptions of the many public buildings which have been completed during the year.

THE BOMBAY DIRECTORY

Has been carefully enlarged, verified, and revised up to the day of going to Press. Valuable information has been added, and special care has been taken that the local information shall meet the wants of commercial men and the general public.

To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, Albert Buildings, Esplanade, Fort.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 19 June, 2017

BOMBAY.

Manmar Manufacturing Co., 11 a.m.
Volkart's United Press Co., 3 p.m.
Municipal Standing Committee, 3 p.m.
Gymkhana Mud Sports.
Cricket, Secunderabad *vs.* Parsees.
Concert, Indo-British Institution, 9 p.m.

Vessels arrived.—The following vessels arrived yesterday:—Lombardy (s), from Hongkong; Nizam (s), Calcutta; Iran (s), Cardiff; and Karagola (s), Karachi.

Vessel sailed.—The steamer Clan Gordon sailed yesterday for Marmugoa.

Prince's Dock.—The s. s. Kaveri entered the dock on Monday.

Victoria Dock.—The s. s. Lombardy entered the dock yesterday.

Fall of a Tree.—On Monday night, a tree on the Mahim Bazaar Road was uprooted, and in its fall snapped the telephone wire.

Postal Notice.—Mails for Trieste only, per extra s.s. Imperator, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 4 p.m., on Friday, the 30th inst. Only articles marked for despatch by this vessel will be forwarded.

Theft at Parel.—Bhugwan Jugga, residing in a chawl, known as the Nawab's Building, at Parel, has reported to the police, that, on Monday evening, between 7 and 8 o'clock, some one stole from under his bed a cloth bag, containing Rs. 188, in cash.

A missing Wife.—Abdul Gaffoor, residing at Madunpoora, has reported to the police that his wife, named Sakina, aged 15 years, left his place, on Monday evening, and has not since returned. The girl had on her person some silver ornaments, valued at Rs. 4.

The Disappearance of a Hindoo Lad.—Govind Bapu, living at Jairazbhoy Lane, Byculla, reports that his friend, named Luximan, aged about 19 years, who had been putting up with him, left his house yesterday morning, at about 1 o'clock, while under a delirium and has not since returned.

Indo-British Institution.—A very attractive programme appears in another column of the concert to be given this evening in the Girls' School in aid of the Indo-British Institution. This most deserving charity affords education and maintenance to close upon a hundred children, and we trust that the result of the entertainment may be a substantial addition to its funds.

Bombay Anthropological Society.—At the usual monthly meeting of the Anthrepological Society of Bombay, to be held in the Society's Rooms, 6th Apollo Street, Fort, at 5-30 p.m. to-day, the following papers will be read:—"Some Ceremonies for Producing Rain," by Mr. Sarat Chandra Mitra, of Chapra, Behar, and a "Note on Two Idiots," by Veterinary-Captain J. Mills, Principal, Veterinary College, Bombay.

Suicide of a Parsee.—Yesterday evening, Dhunjeebhoy Nanabhoy, a Parsee, about 68 years of age, committed suicide by jumping from a window on the second floor of his house, at Abdool Rehman Street. He fell from a height of about 32 feet, and was picked up unconscious and died in a few minutes. He had been ailing for sometime past. An inquest will be held this morning, by Dr. Blaney.

A Child robbed of her Ornaments.—A Hindoo ayah, name Suckoo, was carrying her master's child to a dispensary, at Agiary Lane, on Monday morning, and while at the dispensary awaiting for the arrival of the doctor, two Hindoos came there, and soon left. While returning the ayah found a gold wristlet, valued at Rs. 100, missing from the child's hand. She suspects the two Hindoos, who came at the dispensary to have committed the theft.

Cercle Litteraire Bibliotheque Dinshaw Petit.—A meeting of the members of the Cercle Litteraire will be held this evening, for which the committee has drawn up a very entertaining programme. The principal item is the rendering of the first Act of "Ruy Blas," of Victor Hugo, by Messrs. Gustav Rat, C. M. Cursetjee, and B. E. Punegar. Besides this there are two monologues, *viz.* "Les Joies Matrimoniales," by Mr. B. E. Punegar and "Mesaventure d'un Amoureux, by Mr. J. E. Dawar; and a recitation from Francois Coppee "La tete de la Sultane," by Mr. C. M. Cursetjee. Members are invited with their friends. Students of the French language are also invited to the meeting.

Fatal Effects of Drink.—Yesterday morning, Dr Blaney, the Coroner, held an inquest, at Frere Road, on the body of Sonee, aged about 45 years. The deceased was unmarried and worked as an ayah. She was greatly addicted to drink, and was consequently discharged from her service a month ago. She had no fixed place of residence, but slept on the verandah of houses at Frere Road. On Monday afternoon the deceased went to the second floor of Dhurnee's house, quite drunk. As she reached the head of the staircase, she fell backwards on the landing of the first storey, but before any help could reach her she was dead. The jury returned a verdict of death from injuries received by falling down a staircase, while under the influence of liquor.

The Parsee Ripon Club.—The structure, which is designed to locate the above Club, is fast approaching completion. It is being erected on the Apollo Bunder. The building consists of three storeys, with an extra storey on the north, and, with the exception of this last named, the roof has been laid on. It is calculated that the structure will be completed by the end of January next, when it will be handed over to the committee of the Parsee Ripon Club, who have taken it on a long lease from the proprietor, Mr. Cursetji Jehangir Readymoney, at a monthly rental of Rs. 700. It is intended to let out the lower floor as shops, which are expected to bring in to the committee from Rs. 300 to Rs. 400 per mensem. The building was commenced on the 3rd of October, 1891, and the estimated cost was Rs. 80,000, which sum, it is anticipated, will not be much exceeded. The architect is Mr. John Campbell, of Messrs. Campbell and Hewson, and the contractor and builder Mr. Jewanji Jamaspji.

Disorderly Behaviour.—At the Esplanade Police Court yesterday, Charles Gordon, quarter master on board the s.s. Arabia, now lying at the Prince's Dock, was charged before Mr. C. P. Cooper, Chief Presidency Magistrate, with assaulting Constable Gannon in the execution of his duty. Constable Gannon deposed that yesterday morning, at 1 o'clock, he took into custody a British soldier on a charge of being drunk and disorderly. While he was taking the soldier to the lock-up, the accused came up from behind and struck him a blow on the shoulder with his clenched fist, and then ran away on board the s. s. Arabia. At 7 o'clock he went on boardship with Constable Fleming and identified the accused. On being questioned by his Worship the accused said that he had not intentionally assaulted the constable. He could not do so in the presence of so many witnesses as he was then quite sober. He absolutely denied the charge of assaulting the constable in the execution of his duty, stating that he might have pushed him accidentally. The Magistrate altered the charge of assault to disorderly behaviour, and sentenced the accused to pay a fine of Rs. 5.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORTS.

September 27.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

Great Britain.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
Continent of Europe.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
America.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.
Australia.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
China.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
Africa.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz-Teneriffe, perfect. Via Lisbon-St. Vincent, perfect.

At present telegrams in code language cannot be accepted for Blagowestchensk and Possiet.

Telegrams for Salvador except Libertad can be accepted only at sender's risk.

Secret language in telegrams for Kotonou is temporarily prohibited.

Mauritius mail closes at Zanzibar at or about noon, Friday, the 30th instant.

The Moulmein route to Siam right.

The Bangkok-Saigon line interrupted.

Mails for Persian Gulf close at Karachi, at 10 a.m., Thursday, 29th inst.

Zola, in *La Debacle*, says that the Emperor Napoleon painted and powdered his face on the day of the Battle of Sedan. The statement is founded, he states, on the evidence of a Princess of the Imperial family, and of persons living at Sedan. M. Paul de Cassagnac now writes:—I was one of those who approached the Emperor the nearest at Sedan and remained the longest with him. It was holding my arm that he walked about during the whole of the battle of Mouzon. It was on my shoulder he leaned when seriously ill and suffering terrible pain to get into his carriage to go and give himself up a prisoner to the Germans. I several times ate at his table in company with him, and sitting beside him. I now affirm it is absolutely incorrect and false that the Emperor used paint and powder.

HIGH COURT.—Appellate Side.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Parsons and the Hon. Mr. Justice Telang.)

AN ILLEGAL ORDER.

IMPERATRIX VS. NAMDEO SAMBHAJEE.

This was a review of the proceedings of Mr. Hayward, First Class Magistrate of Nassik, who in July last acquitted the accused of a charge of refusing to do work for which he received Rs. 25, Section 2 of Act 13 of 1859; and ordered the complainant to pay the accused three rupees as compensation, or in default to suffer seven days' simple imprisonment, as the complaint was frivolous and vexatious.

Mr. Justice Parsons said:—As the complaint of the employer under Section 1 of Act 13 of 1859 is not an accusation of any offence, the order of the Magistrate awarding compination under Section 560 of the Criminal Procedure Code is illegal. An offence means any act or omission made punishable by any law for the time being in force, Section 4 p. of the Criminal Procedure Code. Neglect or refusal to perform work is not made punishable by Act 13 of 1859. It is only the failure to comply with the order of the Magistrate that is punishable. We, therefore, reverse the order awarding compensation.

AN ILLEGAL PENALTY.

IMPERATRIX VS. GANESH PANDURANG SULE.

This was a review of the proceedings of Mr. Ganesh Vithal, Third Class Magistrate of Kalyan, who in May last convicted the accused of failing to pay municipal dues, Section 84 of Bombay Act 6 of 1873, and ordered him to pay a penalty equal to one-fourth of the total amount due, which had been paid to the Municipality before the hearing of the case.

Mr. Justice Parsons said:—Unless the Magistrate orders the recovery of arrears he cannot under the provisions of Section 84 of the Bombay District Municipal Acts of 1873 and 1884, adjudge a penalty, for by the words of the section, the penalty is to be adjudged in addition to the arrears. When, therefore, as in this case, the arrears were paid before the case came on for hearing, so that no order for their recovery was passed by the Magistrate the adjudication of a penalty was illegal. We reverse the order. The penalty, if paid, must be refunded.

IRREGULAR PROCEEDINGS.

IMPERATRIX VS. BHILA BHIWSON.

This was a reference by Mr. Silcock, District Magistrate of Khandesh, regarding the proceedings of Mr. Lakshman Chintamon, Second Class Magistrate of Shirpur, who convicted the accused of a charge of absconding to avoid service of an order made by Mr. K. R. Bomonjee, First Class Magistrate, directing one of his peons to call the accused, Section 172 Indian Penal Code, and fined him Rs. 50, or in default to suffer one month's rigorous imprisonment.

The facts of the case are shortly that on the 13th November 1891, Mr. K. R. Bomonjee was holding his court in a bungalow at Shirpur, and in the course of an enquiry into a charge of rape, criminal assault, and wrongful confinement, he considered it advisable to take the evidence of or to confront a witness, then under examination, with the present accused, who was alleged to be there, sitting at a temple, some distance off. Mr. Bomonjee ordered one of his peons to call the present accused, which was done, whereupon a man ran away from the temple into the town and could not be found. The present accused might have been the man in question, but all that was done by the Magistrate was to have his name cried out. He was not a witness in any way, was not in the Magistrate's court, and had received no order, verbal or otherwise, to be present. On the conclusion of the enquiry, Mr. Bomonjee issued notice to the present accused to show cause why he should not be prosecuted under Section 172, Indian Penal Code. The accused appeared in obedience to the notice and denied that he was at Shirpur on the day in question, and asked that his evidence to prove this should be taken, but that did not appear to have been done. Mr. Bomonjee made, through the Second Class Magistrate of Sindkheda, some enquiry into the assertion of the accused that he was not at Shirpur on the 13th November; but as he was not a subdivisional Magistrate, nor invested with appellate powers, Mr. Silcock remarked it was questionable if he (Mr. Bomonjee) had any authority to require the Second Class Magistrate to make the enquiry referred to. Mr. Bomonjee thereupon issued sanction, under Section 295, for the prosecution of the accused under Section 172, Indian Penal Code; but instead of complying with the provisions of Section 476, Criminal Procedure Code, and sending the accused for enquiry or trial to the nearest first-class magistrate, he sent him to the second-class magistrate. This, Mr. Silcock remarked, was very irregular. The second-class magistrate at once convicted the accused of absconding to avoid service of an order and sentenced him to pay a fine of Rs. 50, or in default to suffer one month's rigorous imprisonment. Mr. Silcock was of opinion that this conviction was wrong and that the sanction given by Mr. Bomonjee was an improper one. On the notice issued it was stated that the accused was ordered to be present in Court; but there was no such order issued verbally or otherwise. All that done was to call out the name of the man who was not alleged even to have been within the precincts of the court. Moreover it was not proved anywhere that the man who ran away was the present accused. No spectator of a trial or onlooker from a distance should be prosecuted merely because he does not answer when a peon or constable calls out his name, as he could have no antecedent knowledge that an order was being issued to him. There were apparent irregularities in the proceedings prior to granting the sanction, and Mr. Silcock was of opinion that the proceedings before both magistrates were wrong in law "ab initio" and should be reversed.

Their Lordships reversed the conviction recorded against and the sentence passed upon the accused, as it was not justified by the evidence on the record, and directed that the fine, if paid, be refunded to the accused.

SMALL CAUSES COURT.—Tuesday.

(Before Mr. C. W. Chitty, the Chief Judge, and Rao Bahadur Gunpatrao Bhaskerji, the Second Judge).

DISPUTED BROKERAGE ON A PILGRIM SHIP.

HAJEE ISMAIL YUSAF VS. HAJEE ABDUL REHMAN ALLA RAKHIA.

Mr. Scott, barrister-at-law, instructed by Messrs. Framji and Moos, solicitors, appeared for the plaintiffs, and Mr. Bayley, of Messrs. Crawford, Burder, Buckland, and Bayley, solicitors, represented the defendant.

This was a case brought about by the plaintiff, who was a ship-broker, to recover from the defendant, who is a charterer of ships, the sum of Rs. 700 and some odd less Rs. 100 paid on account in respect of brokerage for pilgrims to be shipped from Jedda to Bombay, per s. s. Sculptor, since re-christened Mussoree, belonging to the Bombay and Persia Steam Navigation Company. The case was heard by Rao Bahadur Gunpatrao and a decree was passed against the plaintiff, who yesterday applied before the full Court for a re-trial.

It appeared that the steamer was originally chartered by the defendant, from whom it was sub-chartered by Hajee Hassum Jaikeria. There had been a difference of dates of Haj in respect of the charter and the sub-charter for the profering construing of which the case was referred to the High Court for opinion. The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Farran decided that the English date should hold good and not the Mahomedan. In consequence of which the charter had to be cancelled. In the sub-charter there was a clause that whether the charter be cancelled or not or the ship be lost or not, the broker should get his brokerage at the rate of Re. 1 per head. The learned Second Judge had passed a decree against the plaintiff as no pilgrims had been shipped owing to the negligence of the broker. The rule was obtained on the point that even admitting the alleged misconduct of the plaintiff whether he was entitled to brokerage or not, and secondly whether the cancellation of the charter or not entitled him to brokerage.

Mr. Bayley argued that Sections 212 and 220 of the Contract Act were fatal to the plaintiff's claim, as he was guilty of misconduct, and was consequently not entitled to any brokerage, since there was no profit arising from an agent's service there was no brokerage to be paid to him. At best the plaintiff could recover only Rs. 135, which could be paid from Rs. 2,500 he had deposited with the company at Rs. 18-8, per passenger, and Rs. 100 were already paid to him as earnest money, and Rs. 35 might be paid to him.

Mr. Scott, on behalf of the plaintiff, said that the no brokerage principle allued to by Mr. Bayley was specially provided for by the clause in the sub-charter. The confusion of dates was originally with the charter party (15th January, 1892) which had nothing to do with his client as he was sub-charter party (29th February 1892). There was no breach or failure of duty on the part of his client as discussed by Cunningham in his commentary on contracts. The learned councel further argued that assuming there was a good charter party, would his client have recovered the money or not.

The Chief Judge remarked that clause 4 of the sub-charter party was against the claim of Mr. Scott's client, which stated that passage money should be charged for heads carried, in this case no heads were carried.

After some further argume t the Chief Judge postponed the case till Tue ay next. Mr. Scott here asked that in case of di rence of opinion, the case should be stated for th gh Court, under Section 69 S. C. Court Act.

Mr. Gunpatrao observ at the point had been already brought befor im by Mr. Framjee and abandoned.

Mr. Framjee said that he had abandoned the point for the time being.

Mr. Bayley said that his clent did not wish to go to the High Court. This point was not settled when the Court rose.

SUICIDE OF AN EUROPEAN SOLDIER.

Dr. Blaney, the Coroner, yesterday morning, held an enquiry at Coloba into the circumstances attending the death of a European named Thomas Nolan, aged about 25 years. The deceased was a private in the 2nd Yorkshire Regiment in D Company. The deceased had been recently suffering from general debility and was admitted in the Station Hospital. Since his admission to the hospital the deceased was unusually quiet and very seldom spoke. He used to be restless at night and smoked a great deal. On Monday evening the deceased was missed from the hospital and the next morning his dead body was found amongst the rocks with his throat cut.

Edward Wilson, a private in the 2nd Yorkshire King's Own Light Infantry, said: I am at present a patient in the hospital. I knew the deceased. He never spoke to anyone, except he was spoken to, and seemed to be very down-hearted. On one occasion I spoke to him, and he said he did not think there was much to look forward to in going home.

George Whitley, a Lance-Corporal in the 2nd Yorkshire Light Infantry, deposed: I am a patient in the hospital. Deceased was also a patient in the hospital, and occupied a cot in the opposite side of the ward. He used to keep to himself and seldom spoke to anybody. He spoke to me once during the three weeks I have been in the hospital. He was different to other men. He signed his name yesterday morning to the claim sheet and seemed to be unable to fill in the word "none" and asked to me to do so, and I did it.

Mullo Bhowanee, the Station Hospital dhobie, said: At 6 or 6-30 this morning, I was spreading out clothes on the rocks at Colaba, on the east side of the hospital, when I saw the body of the deceased amongst the rocks. There was no water round the body. I gave information to the hospital authorities.

Anthony Rodrigues, Assistant Apothecary of the Station Hospital at Colaba, said: "About 9 p.m. yesterday I missed the deceased in his ward and sent in search of him, but he could not by found. I then informed the regiment authorities. He never absented himself from the hospital before.

Robert William Chitts, Sub-Assistant Apothecary of the Station Hospital, said:—About 6-45 a.m. to-day I was informed that a dhobie saw a body lying amongst the rocks on the east side of the hospital. I immediately went there and saw the deceased lying on his face with his throat cut. About two yards from the body and behind a rock I saw a razor and a pipe lying in a small pool of water. The razor and the water were both blood-stained. The deceased was dead and appeared to have been dead for 6 or 7 hours. The body was below low water mark, and when I went there the tide was out. The sea had come over the pool in which I saw the blood. I saw no blood marks except those I have described. I noticed nothing peculiar in the manner of the deceased. He always answered my questions.

Henry Anthoney Delon, Surgeon-Captain in the Medical Staff at the Station Hospital, Colaba, said:—The deceased was a patient in my ward. He was suffering from debility, consequent on fever, for which he was invalided and was about to proceed to England by the next troop-ship. Yesterday morning I saw him and spoke to him, and I observed nothing peculiar in him. He had no organic disease that was discovered. I have now viewed the body before the inquest. There is a wound across the throat, wounding the trachea, and dividing the large vessels. The wound was sufficient to cause death. I am of opinion that the cause of death was hemorrhage from the wound of the throat, and that it was self-inflicted. It could have been inflicted by a razor.

The jury recorded a verdict of death caused by the cutting of his throat with a razor, while of unsound mind.

DARING BURGLARY AT KHETWADY.

Yesterday afternoon, at the Girgaum Police Court, before Mr. Hamilton, the Second Presidency Magistrate, Superintendent McDermott charged Mahomed Bugoohjee aged about 50 years, an ex-policeman, and his son Ismail Mahomed, aged 20, Papa Meeya Dowlatkhan, a noted character, aged 25, Fazulkhan Inaitkhan, aged 52, also a noted character, Abdul Rahaman *alias* Gunput Succaram, aged 30, Dawudbhoy Bagachji, aged 35, Inaitoolakhan Hussain Hakim, aged 55, and Gool Mahomed, aged 25, with burglary and theft of ten currency notes of Rs. 1,000 each, four of Rs. 500 each, nine of Rs. 100 each, two of Rs. 50 each, and other sundry notes and cash, valued at Rs. 503-8, together with four pearls said to be worth about Rs. 10,000 and several pieces of wearing apparel, and a gold watch, the property of Hajee Abdu Aziz bin Abdul Latiff, a Mogul merchant, residing at the 10th lane Khetwady, on the 15th of last month. The first five were charged with house-breaking and the other three accused with dishonestly receiving and disposing of a portion of the stolen currency notes, valued at Rs. 7,000. Mr. D. D. Davar, barrister-at-law, appeared for the prosecution. Mr. Dariyawan, barrister-at-law, appeared for the first accused, Mir. Surferazally, barrister-at-law, represented the sixth and the seventh accused, and Mr. Kapadia, pleader, defended the last accused. From the evidence, it appeared that on the night of Monday, the 15th ultimo, the complainant as usual locked his house and went to bed, leaving the key of an iron safe in a wooden box. The next morning one of his servants, who slept in a room on the ground-floor, found that the premises had been entered into, the wooden box forced open and the abovementioned articles stolen from the safe. Information was then given to the police, whereupon Superintendent McDermott and his assistant, Inspector Nelmes, immediately went to the spot, and made a close inspection of the place. It was discovered that the burglars had effected an entrance by removing two iron bars from a front window, and the broken box was recovered from the compound of an adjoining bungalow. Further inquiries showed a large nail lying in the treasury room, and another wooden box in which was some wearing apparel, and a gold necklace, worth about Rs. 128, lying in an adjoining compound. Intimation having been sent to the Byculla Police Station, Mr. Gell, the Deputy Commissioner of Police, accompanied by Sirdar Khan Bahadur Meerally, the Superintendent of the Detective Police, Inspectors Framji Bhicaji, and Roshan Ally came to the bungalow and inspected the place. Inspector Nelmes, assisted by Inspector Briscoe and Inspector Roshan Ally made a searching enquiry into the matter, and succeeded in tracing out the accused, and in recovering the whole of the currency notes, a portion from several Marwarees, and Rs. 7,000 from the three accused, named Dawudbhoy, Imaitoolakhan, and Gool Mahomed. After going through some of the evidence the case was postponed for a week.

INDIAN PATENTS.

Applications in respect of the undermentioned inventions have been filed:—Cottangulum Gopaul Naicker, Proprietor, Basin Foundry, Madras, for "a cabalay for lifting water;" Major John Lovell, 21st Hussars (at present in Secunderabad, Deccan), for "mounted or dismounted officers, soldiers, or tourists field service belt and equipment"; Robert Bell, of 29, Tynedock Street, Glasgow, in the county of Lanark, North Britain, Doctor of Medicine, and a Fellow of the Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons, for "improvements in the means and apparatus for heating and ventilating railway carriages and other places."

Specifications of the undermentioned inventions have been filed, under the provisions of Act V of 1888, in the office of the Secretary appointed under the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888:—Henry Rembert, Gentleman, residing at Willis in the county of Montgomerie and State of Texas, United States of America, for "a new method of baling cotton." (Filed 9th September 1892); Thomas McMurray, of 9, Morison Street, Glasgow, in the county of Lanark, Scotland, Manufacturing Chemist, for "new or improved compounds to be used for disinfecting, deodorising, germicide, sanitary, manuring, and like purposes." (Filed 12th September 1892); James Mackay Taylor, of Multan in the Punjab, Assistant Engineer, for "an improved water-lift." (Filed 9th September 1892); Thomas Obbinson, of Mentone near Melbourne in the colony of Victoria, Agent, for "an improved method of, and apparatus for, advertising." (Filed 9th September 1892); Wilhelm Kohler, Manufacturer, and Danied Kegler, Merchant of Mannheim in the Grand Duchy of Baden, for "vitrification furnace." (Filed 12th September 1892); Henry Edmund Collins, of No. 49, Comedan Bagan Road, Kidderpore, near Calcutta, Marine Engineer, for "a new or improved bow-facing apparatus for rowing on the ratchet principle." (Filed 12th September 1892); William Snell Chenhall, Mining Engineer and Analyst, and William Francis Snell Chenhall, Stockbrokers' Clerk, both formerly of No. 3, Freeland Place, Tram Terminus, Eastville, Bristol, but now of No. 3, Ballance Road, Homerton, London, England for "improvements in solidifying animal, vegetable, and mineral oils, and volatile and inflammable fluids." (Filed 12th September 1892).

The undermentioned designs have been registered, under the provisions of Act V of 1888, in the office of the Secretary appointed under the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888:—Messrs. R. D. Warburg and Co., Lyons, France, for "a design consisting of a silk flower embroidered on silk muslin ground, showing two three-leafed blossoms on either side of the stem and one two-leafed bud;" Messrs. Volkart Brothers, Bombay, for "a flowered design with spots embroidered with silk and-or gold thread on cotton, half silk and-or silk grenadine muslin and-or gauze ground."

CRICKET.

ELPHINSTONE C. C. VS. JOHN BRIGHT C. C.

This match was played on Sunday in fine weather, and resulted in an easy win for the Elphinstonians by 96 runs. The main feature of the match was the splendid batting of Messrs. D. E. Modi and D. D. Powwal.—The former contributed 76 runs, playing all along, in an easy and free style. The following is the full score and analysis:—

ELPHINSTONE C. C.

N G Jayker, b Mehta	6
S P Pochkhanavalla, c and b Wadia	7
M H Sanjana, l-b-w b Wadia	4
D E Mody, c Motisha, b Wadia	76
B C Machliwalla, l-b-w b Reporter	9
C M Patel, c and b Mahaluxmi	4
N R Bhaya, c and b Wadia	5
D D Powalla, c Ayrton, b Reporter	31
D H Daruwalla, not out	1
B K Row, c Ayrton, b Wadia	8
N H Chinoy, c Ayrton, b Reporter	0
Extras	13
Total	164

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	B.	M.	R.	W.
Wadia	85	3	55	5
Mehta	45	3	25	1
Reporter	76	2	41	3
Mahaluxmivalla	20	1	8	1
Ayrton	25	1	10	0
Bana	15	0	11	0

JOHN BRIGHT C. C.

M R Wadia, c Machliwalla, b Bhaya	19
J E Reporter, c Sangana, b Bhaya	3
Mahaluxmiwalla, b Chinoy	1
Motisha, c Mody, b Chinoy	5
Ayrton, c Machliwalla, b Bhaya	0
Surti, b Chinoy	6
Balsara, c Patel, b Chinoy	4
Coachman, not out	13
Dastoor, b Chinoy	2
Mehta, c Row, b Chinoy	0
Bana, c Pochkhana, b Bhaya	5
Extras	10
Total	68

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	B.	M.	R.	W.
N H Chinoy	95	9	17	5
N R Bhaya	93	7	34	5
B C Machliwalla	20	1	6	0
D D Powalla	15	2	1	0

HINDOO C. C. VS. THE ROYAL HINDOO C. C.

This match was played last Sunday and resulted in a victory for the former by an innings and 38 runs. The Hindoos went in first and scored 117 runs, of which Messrs. Kale, Bhandare, Rao, and Kerker contributed 30, 20, 19, and 15 respectively. The Royal Hindoos then went in, but could not make a stand against the bowling of Messrs. Kale and Bhandare, the former taking 4 wickets for 26 runs and the latter 7 for the cost of 21 runs, and in the second innings 6 wickets for 8 runs, and they were all out for 49 runs, of which Messrs. Mowarjee and Luckmidass made 18, and 12 respectively, and when they went in again they scored 30 runs. Bhatker bowled well in the second innings.

THE WEATHER.

RAINFALL ON THE B.-G.-J.-P. RAILWAY.

The following is the return of rainfall as registered at 6 a.m., on 25th September, 1892:—

	Ghadechi. In. cts.		Dhola. In. cts.		Jetalsar. In. cts.	
Previously registered	21	65	29	36	27	82
Saturday, September 24	0	3	0	18	0	83
Total	21	68	29	54	28	65

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A. M. ON TUESDAY, THE 27TH OF SEPTEMBER, 1892.

1. The barometric readings are all corrected to Calcutta standard and reduced to the same temperature (32°) and also to the sea level.
2. The 2nd column under the head "Wind" gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 24 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.
3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade or in a small shed with open sides and a thatched or straw roof. The maximum (max.) and minimum (min.) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 a.m.
4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing the rates of the actual amount of moisture in the air to the amount required to saturate it.

Stations.	Barometer, 8 A.M.	Wind. Direction.	Wind. Rate per hour.	Temperature in shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temperature in shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity, 8 A.M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Since 1st August to date.	Rainfall. Variation, since 1st August to date.
Delhi	29·715	W	3	88·0	74·6	76	..	22·79	−3·01
Agra	29·744	S W	4	88·0	73·4	86	..	19·25	−8·28
Cawnpore	29·760	W	6	90·0	74·0	78	...	33·35	..
Allahabad	29·708	W N W	5	90·4	75·7	79	0·02	30·90	−0·51
Jhansi	29·775	S S W	3	88·5	72·7	80	..	37·16	+0·97
Jacobabad	29·683	Calm	2	109·8	69·3	41	..	4·11	+1·22
Karachi	29·759	W S W	9	89·4	79·7	73	..	11·58	+5·27
Jeypore	29·769	W N W	4	91·1	73·0	79	..	49·64	+23·95
Ajmere	29·808	S W	9	88·7	73·6	88	..	19·21	−1·51
Deesa	29·846	W S W	6	88·2	74·3	82	..	38·33	+13·69
Bhuj	29·787	W S W	16	94·0	74·4	77	..	8·05	...
Rajkot	29·847	W S W	7	91·9	70·8	84	..	26·55	−2·58
Veraval	29·858	W	8	84·1	72·3	87	..	15·51	...
Neemuch	29·825	W	8	89·3	69·6	85	..	34·35	+4·68
Indore	29·827	W S W	3	87·0	70·3	87	..	33·44	+1·53
Saugor	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jubbulpore	29·807	Calm	1	81·9	70·4	82	2·01	51·39	−1·20
Hoshangabad	29·820	S	2	86·3	71·7	91	—	51·20	−2·18
Khandwa	29·838	W	5	93·2	75·3	89	...	41·79	+12·39
Raipur	29·765	W S W	3	85·0	74·6	88	...	45·06	−2·63
Nagpur	29·798	N N W	2	83·8	73·4	81	0·37	39·74	−3·74
Amraoti	29·820	W N W	3	86·9	71·3	82	..	42·35	+12·06
Akola	29·829	N W	6	86·5	72·7	78	..	44·94	+14·91
Surat	[illegible]	S W	L	90·6	76·0	89	...	54·98	+14·31
Malegaon	29·877	W S W	6	80·9	68·2	82	...	34·03	+13·06
Bombay	29·872	N E	10	83·3	77·0	88	...	92·44	+19·56
Poona	29·879	N W	6	83·1	64·4	82	...	26·87	+7·87
Sholapur	29·852	N N W	5	82·2	71·0	85	1·21	25·31	−0·70
Ratnagiri	29·853	N N W	5	83·9	75·9	87	0·03	137·32	+34·56
Belgaum	29·877	W	[illegible]	78·8	66·8	92	...	41·68	+7·24
Goa	29·893	N	4	83·1	79·1	91	0·06	124·17	...
Karwar	29·875	W	1	81·2	73·0	85	...	119·73	+6·76
Mangalore	29·917	W	1	81·8	74·9	93	0·54	104·23	−1·13
Calicut	29·933	W N W	7	81·7	74·1	92	0·36	100·03	+15·96
Cochin	29·956	N N E	M	82·2	71·7	90	0·35	84·75	+8·83
Bangalore	29·942	W	5	81·2	66·0	90	0·43	17·93	+0·21
Secunderabad	29·822	N W	5	82·1	70·9	82	..	37·17	+13·09
Masuliptm.	29·792	W N W	5	89·0	79·1	77	..	37·25	+15·03
Bellary	29·882	N W	7	87·4	71·9	77	0·75	16·06	+7·15
Cuddapah	29·852	W	...	90·0	75·8	84	0·02	33·14	+16·66
Madras	29·836	W S W	7	91·2	74·2	95	2·16	26·61	+11·55
Coimbatore	29·833	S	3	92·3	71·3	90	..	4·99	−0·11
Trichinopoly	29·867	W	4	95·5	74·9	78	1·17	14·73	+4·41
Negapatam	29·853	W S W	5	92·0	69·7	75	0·02	11·84	+1·38
Colombo	29·933	W S W	8	85·0	77·5	75	..	10·23	−13·71

In column "Wind, rate per hour," L=Light, M=Moderate, F=Fresh, S=Strong H=Heavy.

Bombay local rainfall: J. J. H. — 0·00 (122·71); E. G. H. — 0·00 (97·58); G. T. H. — 0·00 (96·86); C. P. — 0·00 (92·44).

SUMMARY.

Pressure has changed irregularly and by moderate or small amounts in all parts of the country. Readings are highest in Ceylon and on and off the Malabar Coast, and lowest in the Indus Valley. Gradients are moderate to slight. Winds are north-easterly at Bombay and Cochin, southerly at Coimbatore and Hoshangabad, and south-westerly or north-westerly in other places. The force has been fresh to strong at Bhuj and generally light elsewhere. This morning the wind volocity was 20 miles an hour at Bhuj and Neemuch, 12 at Ajmere and 10 at Allahabad, Rajkot, Akola and Secunderabad. The variations of the day and night temperatures continue to be generally small and irregular. The highest temperature in the shade was 110° at Jacobabad and the lowest 66° at Bangalore. Humidity has increased largely at Ajmere, Cuddaph, Cochin, Neemuch, Madras and Trichinopoly, but has decreased in several other places. The cloud proportion is decreasing in some places, but in the Bombay and Madras Presidencies and on the Malabar Coast the skies are very cloudy. Local heavy rain is reported from Madras 2·16", Jubulpore 2·01" Sholapore 1·21" and Trichinopoly 1·17", while at Negapatam, Cuddapah, Bangalore, Cochin, Calicut, Mangalore, Ratnagiri, Nagpur and Allahabad there have been light or moderate showers. The isobars as well as the isabnormals indicate that the weather off the West Coast between Karwar and Karachi as also to the east of Long. 80° E. is squally and unsettled and rain appears to be falling there. The barometric record of the s. s. "Assam" and "Basuto" (see below) indicates that an area of low pressure lies to the north of Lat. 15° and between the West Coast and Long. 69° and the weather is suspicious there. The monsoon gradient on the Malabar Coast is three times steeper than is usual at this season, and conditions are very favourable for more rain. Between Karwar and Bombay the pressure changes are irregular and, as moderately heavy rain is falling on and off the Malabar Coast, the borometer to the north of Karwar is likely to fall still further and the low pressure will probably grow somewhat deeper. In the Madras Presidency conditions are very favourable for more rain, while elsewhere only a few local and scattered showers are likely at present. The mail steamer "Siam," which left Aden at about 8 a.m. on the 20th, reports having experienced up to Lat. 15° 38' N., Long. 58° E. at 8 a.m. on the 23rd, light to gentle easterly, south-easterly and variable winds, a smooth sea and fine clear weather; to Lat. 16° 46' N., Long. 63° 21' E. at 8 a.m. on the 24th, light to gentle south-westerly and variable winds and passing clouds; to arrival in Port at about 4 a.m on the 26th, moderate to light north-westerly winds, cloudy weather and light passing showers. The s. s. "Basuto" left Zanzibar on the 13th September and experienced up to Lat. 3° 33' N., Long. 51° 35' E., at midnight, on the 17th, light to moderate south south-easterly winds, a smooth sea and passing clouds; to Lat. 11° 37' N., Long. 62° E., at midnight on the 21st, a moderate to light monsoon, a moderate sea and cloudy weather; to arrival at about 4 a.m. on the 26th, light to moderate north-westerly winds, passing clouds and occasional rain squalls.

S. H. C. HUTCHINSON,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The Clan Line s s Clan Gordon, 1,343 tons, Captain W H Ridgway, cleared yesterday for Marmagoa, with the same bottom cargo.

The Asiatic S N Co's s s Nizam, 2,041 tons, Captain J L Leftwich, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta via coast ports, with a general cargo, Mr C Harwood Clark as cabin, and four deck passengers.

The B I S N Co's s s Karagola, 597 tons, Captain J C Tice, arrived in harbour yesterday from Karachi via K coast, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr and Mrs Framjee Eduljee Dinshaw, and 308 deck.

The B I S N Co's s s Pachumba, 544 tons, Captain E C Russell, will sail to-day for Karachi via Kathiawar coast, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Lieut G A Leshi, Major T Harris, Mr E G Chalke, Mr A Sergt W Prior, and 72 deck.

EXTRA STEMER FROM CHINA.

The P and O Co's s s Lombardy, 1,570 tons, Captain Francis Cole, arrived in harbour yesterday from China, &c, with a general cargo.

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—September 27.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	Sheds.	Company or Agents.
S.S. Taif	878	Hannah	B	H Cassum & Co
,, Naseri	850	Hughes	C	B & P S N Co
,, Kt. of St. George	2999	Bevis	D	K Nixon & Co
,, Teheran	1684	Tocque	D	P & O S N Co
,, Akbar	1441	Baldwin	F	H Cassum & Co
Ship Paula	284	Breymann	G	H A H Jackeria
S.S. Basuto	1742	Mckenzie	H J	F Muir & Co
,, Nyanza	1421	Nacoda	K	A Munjee & Co
,, Etolia	2113	Jones	M	K Nixon & Co
,, Kaveri	...	Nacoda	M	Shepherd and Co.
,, Gutenfels	1750	Thormann	N	Glade & Co
,, Somali	...	Francis	P	V Ebrahim
,, Eden Hall	2273	Jones	Q	E Bates & Co

The Time-ball drops at Prince's Dock at noon, or Greenwich mean time, 7h. 8m. 44·3s.

The Time-ball over the Clock Tower at the Bombay Castle continues to be dropped regularly at 1 p.m. of Colaba mean time, or 8h. 8m. 44·3s a.m. of Greenwich mean time.

VICTORIA DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	No	Company or Agents.
S.S. Arabia	2314	Hillcoat	2	W and A Graham.
,, Surat	1676	Sleeman	6	P & O S N Co
,, Imperator	2345	Bechtinger	7	A L S N Co
,, Clan Gordon	1343	Ridgway	10	F Muir & Co.
,, Riversdale	1311	Peck	12	W & A Graham
,, Aston Hall	2254	McFee	15	E Bates & Co
,, Kirby Hall	1688	Phillips	(alongside)	E Bates & Co

ARRIVALS.

Sept.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
27	Lombardy (s)	Cole	Hongkong, Sept 6.
	Nizam (s)	Leftwich	Calcutta, Sept 3.
	Iran (s)	Delargy	Cardiff.
	Karagola (s)	Tice	Karachi, Sept 24.

DEPARTURE.

Sept.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
27	Clan Gordon (s)	Ridgway	Marmugoa.

The steamer Pachumba, Captain Russell, obtained her port clearance yesterday for Karachi via Kathiawar coast.

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday:—
Steamer Nizam for coast and Calcutta.
,, Chanda for coast and Calcutta.
,, Surat for China, &c.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Sept.
22 Nubia s ... Knox ... Liverpool, Aug 21.
Machrihanish s ... Sanders ... Cardiff, May 28.

DEPARTURES.

Sept. 22.—Steamers Clan Macgregor, Scindia, and Goa, and barque Quathlamba.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Sept.
24 Canning I M S ... ... Bombay.
Chindwara s ... ... Bombay.

DAILY IMPORTS.—September 27.

From Liverpool.

Eden Hall s—14 cases soap, Essoofally Russooljee; 20 cases lampware, N Vullibhoy; 127 packages lubricating oil, The Vacuum Oil Co; 9 packages glassware, &c, Treacher and Co.

From London.

Bombay s—2 cases musical instruments, T S Ramchunder and Brothers.

Ravenna s—1 case musical instruments, T S Ramchuder and Brothers; 16 cases tabacco, Essoofally Russooljee; 32 bales printing paper, Balcrishna Sazba and Co; 37 cases quinine, &c, Heerjee Mooljee and Co; 16 cases provisions, &c, Phillips and Co.

From Hull.

Volturno s—50 drums linseed oil, E Keekabhoy; 100 drums linseed oil, C Rajbhoy and Co; 200 drums linseed oil, M A Abdoolhoosein; 185 packages phenyle, Phillips and Co.

From Antwerp.

Gutenfels s—333 cases window glass, L Abercrombie and Co; 35 cases matches, A Shaik Adum; 177 cases glassware; Jaffer Runmull; 140 cases glassware, S M Cassum; 76 cases glassware, S Abdoolally; 55 cases slate pencil, A Mahomedally; 8 cases chimneys, E A Currim; 49 cases writing paper, Bvramjee Shapoorjee; 10 bales tissue paper M A M Shurufally.

From Trieste.

Imperator s—57 cases soap, M H Gunee; 14 cases soap, N H Cassum; 23 cases saap, H S Habib; 15 bales potpaper, H Jiwabhoy; 11 cases potpaper. N Heptoolabhoy; 12 cases soap. L H Hassum; 10 cases note peper, M A M Shurufally.

From Venice.

R Rubattino s—11 cases soap, Shamjee Lilladhur.

From Genoa.

Giava s—19 cases maccaroni, &c, Bhaisett and Co.

From Rotterdam.

Ravenna s—49 cases cheese, Heerjeebhai Maneckjee.

DAILY EXPORTS.—September 27.

For Liverpool.

Arabia s—62 tons oilseed cake, Thos H Moore and Co; 501 cwts myrabollams, David Sassoon and Co; 200 cwts coir yarn, Megjee Mooljee; 44 bales cotton, David Sassoon and Co; 50 bales cotton, Thos H Moore and Co.

For London.

Kt of St George s—26 cwts horns, R Fazul, 110 cwts coir yarn, Jeraj Lalljee; 20 bales rags, N Futehally and Co; 33 bales skins, W and A Graham and Co; 123 cwts horns, R Fazul; 1 case sandalwood boxes, 4 cases brass pots and 7 bales hides, D Mowjee.

For Antwerp.

Kt of St George s—110 bales cotton, Glade and Co; 210 bales hemp, Tyabjee and Co.

For Hamburg.

Gutenfels s—220 bales cotton, Glades and Co (7½ cwts ivory A Blascheck and Co.

For Bremen.

Gutenfels s—220 bales cotton, Glade and Co.

For Vanice.

Imperator s—200 bales cotton Gaddum, Bythell and Co.

For Odessa.

Imperator s—300 bales cotton, Gaddum Bythell and Co.

For Hongkong.

Teheran s—2 cases Cambay stone and 125 bales twist, E Noordin and Co; 5 cases gold stone, L Framjee Kawarana; 32 cwts cloves, F Mirally Chinai; 200 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co; 159 cases opium, The Bombay and P S N Co; 50 bales twist, Tata and Co; 21 packages, wine and provisions, F Branchi; 8 cwts ivory, A C Esmaljee; 200 bales twist, E D Sassoon and Co; 86 bales twist, Silas E Sassoon; 50 bales twist, C Bomonjee and Co; 200 bales twist, Sassoon J David and Co.

For Shanghai.

Teheran s—173 bales twist, S E Sassoon; 50 bales twist, Kilick, Nixon and Co; 40 bales twist, Cowasjee Brothers; 69 bales twist, C Ebram and Co; 10 bales twist, The Ripon M Co; 44 bales twist, C Bomonjee and Co.

Surat s—50 tons old iron, Tata and Co.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—September 25.

Pilkington, Capt, Ms, 21st Hussars, from leave, from Simla.
Symons, Lt-Col, Bo, 2nd York L I, on duty, from Deolalee.
Rogers, Capt, Bo, 2nd York L I, on duty, from Deolalee.

September 26.

Wellington, Capt, Bo, 2nd Lan Fus, on leave, from Poona.
Hazelgrove, Capt, Bo, Comt Dept, from leave, from Poona.

DEPARTURES.—September 24.

Hazelgrove, Capt, Bo, Comt Dept, on leave, to Poona.

September 26.

Bourne, Lt, Bengal, S W Bord, on leave, to Allahabad.
Mathias, Lt, Bo, Comt Dept, on leave, to Poona.
Kenny, Major, Ms, Comt Dept, to join, to Madras.
Pilkington, Capt, Ms, 21st Hussars, from leave, to Secunderabad.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL. THE HON'BLE L. H. BAYLEY, A.-D.-C., COMMANDING BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

Bombay, 28th September 1892.

1. The following members having joined are taken on the strength of the Corps from this date and posted to "B" Company:—No 3265 Vol A V Wingrowe, No 3266 Vol C Guinness and No 3267 Vol W T Garlah.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

1. There will be drill in the Town Hall on Friday, the 30th instant, at 5-30 p.m.

By order,
(Sd.) T. W. C. LEATHEM, Major,
and Adjutant, B. V. R.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR G.W. ROUGHTON, COMMANDING, B. V. A.

Bombay, 28th September, 1892.

1. There will be 25-pr R M L Gun-drill at the Nesbit Road Head-Quarters on Friday next, at 8-30 p.m.
2. The distribution of prizes will take place at the Nesbit Road Head-Quarters on Thursday next, the 29th instant, at 9 p.m. The prizes will be distributed by the General Officer Commanding Bombay District, which will be followed by a Smoking Concert.
3. On the occasion of the distribution of prizes by the General Officer Commanding the District on Thursday undress uniform will be worn. Officers with swords.
4. The following member having joined is taken on the strength of the Corps from the 26th instant and posted to No 3 Sub-division No 1 Company:—No 273 Gunner G D Traylen.

By order,
(Sd.) J. SANDERS-SLATER, Lieut.,
Acting Adjt., B. V. A.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORD

(*Gazette of India*, Simla, Sept. 24.)

Home Department.

The services of Mr J Kennedy, I C S, are replaced at the disposal of the Govt of Bengal, with effect from the date of his return from furlough.

Mr A Robinson is permitted to resign H M's I C S.

Revenue and Agricultural Department.

Vety-Capt J Mills is appointed to the Civil Vety Dept on probation.

Foreign Department.

Capt L S Newmarch, I S C, Political Assist of the 1st class, is posted, on return from furlough, as First Assistt to the Agent to the Govr-Genl in Rajputana and Chief Commissioner of Ajmere, Merwara, with effect from the date of assuming charge.

Lieut S F Bayley, I S C, Offg Political Assist of the 2nd class, is posted as Assist to the Govr-Genl's Agent in Rajputana.

Capt W H M Stewart, I S C, Offg Political Assist of the 1st class, granted special leave for six months.

The furlouh granted to Lieut-Col A G A Durand, C B, I S C, British Agent at Gilgit, is concelled.

Military Department.

The tenure of the appointment of Capt J E Nixon, 18th Bengal Lancers, Depy Assist Adjt-Genl for Instruction, is extended for two years

The following appointments have been made by H E the Comdr-in-Chief in India:—Major H L Smith-Dorrien, D S O, Derbyshire Regt, to be Station Staff Officer, Cawnpore, vice Capt Clough-Taylor, deceased.

Capt E D J O'Brien, 3rd Dragoon Guards, to be Station Staff Officer, Fyzabad, vice Capt Allen, appointed a Depy Assist Qrmr-Genl, Intelligence Branch.

Commissariat-Transport Department.

Lieut-Col R Patch, Commissary-Genl, Western Circle, is reappointed to his present post with a view to his being granted the substantive rank of Colonel in the Army from that date.

Lieut E G Vaughan, I S C, 31st Bengal Infy, to be Depy Assist Commissary-Genl, 2nd class, on probation.

Lieut A Hodson-Cook, East Surrey Regt, Wing Officer, 1st Infy, Hyderabad Contingent, is admitted to the Indian Staff Corps subject to confirmation by the Secy of State for India.

The undermentioned officers are admitted to the Indian Staff Corps, with effect from the dates specified, subject to confirmation by the Secy of State for India:—Lieut F C Rampini, South Staffordshire Regt, Wing Officer, 14th Madras Infy; Second-Lieut E W Keily, Connaught Rangers, offig Wing Officer, 29th Madras Infantry.

Second-Lieut Keily will rank as Lieut in the Indian Staff Corps from the 7th April 1891, subject to H M's approval.

Second-Lieut M E Nuttall, Lancashire Fusiliers, 27th Regt (1st Belooch Battn) of Bombay (Light) Infy, having completed eighteen months' probationary service, is admitted to the Indian Staff Corps.

Second-Lieut Nuttall will rank as Lieut in the Indian Staff Corps from the above date, subject to H M's approval.

Furlough and Leave.

The undermentioned officers are granted furlough out of India:—Major F S Gwatkin, I S C, 13th Bengal Lancers, Depy Assist Adjt-Genl (p a) for one year; Capt F J Aylmer, R E, Company Comdr, Bengal Sappers and Miners (p a), for one year; and Capt H D Brownlow, R-A, Comdt, No. 2 (Derajat) Mountain Battery (p a), for one year and six months.

The undermentioned officers have been granted extensions of furlough or leave by the Secy of State for India:—Col C R Matthews, I S C, Depy Judge Advocate-Genl, (m c), for six months; Major A Daniell, I S C, 1st Punjab Infy, Wing Comr, Corps of Guides, Infy (p a), for one month; Lieut T R C Hudson, R A Subaltern, No 4 (Hazara) Mountain Battery, (m c) for two months; Lieut C H Davies, I S C, Wing Officer, 1st Battn, 5th Gurkha Rifles, (m c), for two months and Capt A N Carr, I S C, Sqn Comdr, 3rd Bengal Cavy (p a, for six months.

Col F J Keen, C.B., I S C, has been permitted by the Secy of State for India to reside out of India on attaining colonel's allowances.

Lieut A W Warden, I S C, Sqdn Officer, 3rd Lancers, Hyderabad Contingent, is granted leave in India (m c), for one month.

Condr A W Shepherd, Ordnance Dept, chief clerk, office of the Inspr-Genl of Ordnance, Eastern Circle, is granted leave within Indian limits (p a), for five months.

Retirements—Major P H Wallerstein, I S C, Cantonment Magte, 1st class, N-W Provinces and Oudh, is permitted to retire from the service.

Volunteer Corps.

2nd Punjab (Simla) Vol Rifle Corps—Lieut M S Taylor, Kasauli Reserve Detachment, 2nd Punjab Vol R Cs, to be Second-Lieut to complete the establishment.

Hyderabad Vol Rifle Corps—Capt A A Fraser, Bedfordshire Regt to be Adjt, with effect from the 18th Sept 1892, vice Capt Bellingham, whose tenure of the appointment has expired.

Bengal-Nagpur Railway Vol Rifle Corps—Mr. J A Maugham, to be Capt, vice Goodfellow, transferred to the Supernumerary list; Second-Lieut G M Harriott to be Lieut, vice Barry, transferred to the supernumerary list; Second-Lieut G S Fenwick to be Lieut to complete the establishment; Mr B Leslie to be Second-Lieut, vice Harriott, promoted; Mr L H Barker to be Second-Lieut, vice Fenwick, promoted; and Mr R Nicholson to be Second-Lieut to complete the establishment.

Berar Vol Rifle Corps—Capt A Higgins resigns his commission.

Hyderabad Vol Rifle Corps—Lieut W W Marrett resigns commission.

Marine Department.

The following list of officers on the active list of the Royal Indian Marine, with ther dates of seniority, is published for general information:—

Commanders.

1st Grade—W J Powell, 19th Dec 1864; A Campbell,* D S O, 31st Aug 1867; A Gwyn,* 5th Feb 1879; H A Street, 22nd Dec 1876; M Bean, 25th Oct 1877; G Wilson, 14th Oct 1878; E Bishop, 19th July 1879; and P J Falle, 14th May 1879.

* Ranking as Captains in the Royal Navy while serving as Deputy Director and Assistant Director respectively.

2nd Grade—B P Creagh, 24th Sept 18 ; W M Edwards, 1st Oct 1880; H J Pryce, 20th April 1881; E R Shopland; 1st April 1887; J S Barrett, 1st July 1881; H S Black, 29th May 1886; C W Hewett, 22th May 1886; T G R Finny and R D P Jones, 1st Jan 1888.

3rd Grade.—Simpson, H B, 21st May 1888; Aves, W, 3rd June 1885; Butterworth, T H, 1st July 1889; Barwick, F M 18th March 1890; Chandler, W, 16th Sept 1890; Brownlow, R D C, 1st January 1891; Searle, W H W, 1st August 1891; Hooper, C W R, 1st Sept 1891.

Lieutenants.—Hoopor, H B, Holland, G E and Lyce, G A, 1st Dec 1892; Downes, P, 27th Dec 1882; Beaumont, E J, 11th July 1892; Mitchell, W, 1st April, 1885; Rose, G A, Jan 1886; Warden, St L S, 1st April 1887; deBerry, T A D, 1st Jan 1885; Baugh, G J, 1st April 1887; Hewett, G S and Bacon, K V, 1st July 1888; Fletcher, C F, 1st April 1886. A J G Piffard, 1st Jan 1888; R W W Gordon and J H D St John, 1st Oct 1888; F H Elderton, 1st Jan 1889; W G Beauchamp, 1st July 1889; T J Walker, 1st Oct 1888; C J C Kendall, 1st April 1890; C R Ford, 6th Sept 1890; J C G Du-Plat-Taylor, R Cooper, and R G Devenish, 1st Jan 1891; C G Sinclair, A W McArthur, and A J Marsack, 1st July 1891; N F J Wilson, 1st Aug 1891; C R Rowsell, 1st Sept 1891; H C E Dobbin, S D Vale, and W B Huddlesto , 1st April 1892.

Sub-Lieutenants B G Reif, 1st April 1887; A L Beaumont, C V Grimstone, F Dobson, and W Minto, 1st April 1890; A R S Warden, 1st July 1890; C J P Carey, 1st July 1889; J J W Calderon, J W H Foord, E J C Hordern, C S Hickman, A Rowand and W G Windham, 1st July 1891; D H Gibosn, 1st Sept 1891; M W Farewell, D F Vines, C W Shearme, E G Mills, and C B Henley, 1st June 1892; H C Waters, A S Balfour and T H H Hand, 19th May 1890; B H Jones, C Gardner, R Grey, E Stocken, and A R G Ilock, 2th Dec 1890.

Chief Engineer.—F T Slater, 1st Oct 1883; T Anderson and H Elcock, 1st April 1885; F O Gadsden, 24th Feb 1890; T Walmsley, 8th April 1890; W W Newman, 19th June 1890; and J Brown, 5th May 189 .

Engineers.—W A Collins, 1st March 1881; F Fuller, 1st April 1885; G Gill, 8th July 1881; R Malcolm, W G Kelly, G Kelly, W Torrie, J Andrews, R Walker, 1st April 1886; W G K Mathews, 1st January 1887; L Knox, 1st April 1887; F S Lamb, J McDonald, and H Johnston, 1st July 1887; C B Bunyed, 1st July 1889; F H Schneider, 1st Dec 1888. F F; Pickard, 1st April 1890; J C J I, 8th April 1890; E G Venn, 28th July 1890; F J Wilson, 5th May 1891; A McCulloch, D J Tayler, and S H Stevenson, 5th Oct 1891; A Mitchell, 17th Jan 1892; and H F White, 26th 1892.

Assistant Engineers.—J J Walmsley, 5th June 1886; W Mitchell, 25th Sept 1886; F A Sheehan, H S Cope, and V A Brown, 28th June 1887; G H Sharvell, A Mackey, and W S Furminger, 24th Dec 1887; J F Blair, 3rd Jan 1888; W Young, J Nutter and T P Barnaby, 6th Oct 1890; F Olford, A Bonny, C W Sharvell, T H Knight, A McLean, J Lush, and E V Tucker, 20th Oct 1890; E J Ellery, 1st Nov 1890.

Furlough and Leave.

The undermentioned officer is granted leave in India on private affairs under the leave rules:—Mr J J Walmsley, Assist Engir, Royal Indian Marine.

Mr M C Mackinnon, Ex Engr, 2nd grade, State Railways, is permitted, at his own request, to retire from the service of Govt.

Mr G H Le Maistre, Depy Examiner of Accounts, is, on return from leave, posted to the Office of the Examiner of Public Works Accounts, Madras.

The Govr-Genl in Council is pleased to sanction the use of locomotive engines and of rolling-stock to be drawn or propelled thereby on the East Coast Railway.

Mr C C Swetenham, Depy Examiner of Accounts, is on return from leave, posted to the Office of the Examiner of Accounts, Burma State Railway.

Mr Frank Prendergast Dunne is appointed to the Superior Accounts Branch in the rank of Depy Examiner of Accounts, 2nd grade, temporary, on probation, and is posted to the Office of the Examiner of Public Works Accounts, N-W Provinces and Oudh.

Mr A H Wollaston, Assist Examiner of Accounts, 2nd grade, temporary rank, is confirmed in his appointment.

PROVINCIAL ORDERS.

(*The Punjab Gazette.*)

The Hon'ble the Lieut-Govr is pleased to appoint Capt E Inglis, Offg Dist Judge, Hazara, to be a Justice of the Peace, within land for the territories included in the Govt of the Punjab and its Dependencies.

Bgde Surgn Lieut-Col G Massy, Civil Surgn, Umballa, has obtained privilege leave of absence for one month.

Bgde-Surgn Lieut-Col G Thompson, whose services were placed at the disposal of the Govt of India, Military Dept, relinquished charge of his duties as Medical Adviser to H H the Maharaja of Patiala.

Lieut W M Coldstream, R E, Assist Engr, 2nd grade, is transferred from the Public Works, Secretariat, Punjab, to the 1st circle of Superintendence.

Mr J E Hilton, Exective Engineer, is transferred from the Amritsar Division to the Public Works Secretariat, Popjab; Mr Hilton is appointed as Under-Secy to Govt, Punjab, Public Works Dept, General Branch, from the 10th Sept 1892, vice Mr. Learmonth, proceeded on leave.

H E the Lieut-Govr is pleased to sanction the following sub pro tem. promotion in the Engineer Estabt of the General Branch of the Public Works Dept, Punjab, from the 11th Sept 1892:—Mr. P. S McGowan, from Ex Engr, 3rd grade to Ex Engr, 2nd Grade.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

MONDAY, September 26.

10 p.m. - - - - - - - - - 79·7

TUESDAY NIGHT, September 27

6 a.m. - - - - - - - - - 77·8
10 a.m. - - - - - - - - - 81·4
2 p.m. - - - - - - - - - 83·6
4 p.m. - - - - - - - - - 81·4

Has the Queen also turned temperance reformer? There is a story going the rounds at Aberdeen which, it is said, came from Balmoral, that Her Majesty would not appoint a young man to be one of the pipers unless he was a teetotaller. "There are so many temptations in the position," the Queen is reported to have said. If the story is true, which we doubt, it indicates an entirely new departure. Some of the Queen's servants have not hitherto been teetotallers.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this scale.

A NEAT and useful CALENDAR CLOCK in the form of a Paperweight, in handsome case, with movement of the very best quality, keeping accurate time, and also showing the days of the month, going in any position. Each Clock is thoroughly regulated and guaranteed. A pretty and useful present. Rs. 30.—MARCKS and Co., Ld., Bombay and Poona.

HAVING an experienced LONDON IVORY TURNER in our employ, we are prepared to adjust and recolor Ivory Balls.—JOHN ROBERTS and Co., Ld., 18, Marine Street.

TENTS of various kinds FOR HIRE. Orders are now registered. Double and Single Pole, Rowties, Shamianas, Palls, Stables, Fichoba, &c., &c. Apply to PESTONJEE, Esplanade Gymkhana, Bombay.

SHORTHAND and TYPEWRITING.—TRAINING, 4th Session from 1st October. No applications entertained after 1st Proximo. Prospectus and Particulars on application.—BOMBAY TYPE-WRITING Co., 13, Hornby Row.

BUYERS of Sewing Machines please demand an affirmative answer from the Seller if the Machine is manufactured by the Singer Company.—THE SINGER MANUFACTURING Co., Bombay.

FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKEY from DANIEL CRAWFORD, 81, Queen Street, Glasgow. This rare old Whiskey may be had from Messrs. FINLAY, MUIR AND CO., Bombay.

MORTON, MAJU AND Co.'s IMPERIAL FAMILY MIXTURE TEA. Pure, New Season Tea of delicious aroma in flat boxes Re. 1 per lb. Liberal Discount to large buyers.—Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

FREE.—Complete ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE is now ready, Post free, with order forms and envelopes on application.—The ARMY, NAVY & CIVIL SERVICE CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY of INDIA, Ld., Apollo Bunder, Bombay.

CHILDREN'S SHOES, all Sizes; black, also Tan Oxford or Strap.—BADHAM, PILE & Co., Ld., Bombay.

BUNGALOW, Furnished, WANTED, on Malabar Hill or neighbourhood. Apply to "S," care of this Paper.

TUTOR wishes to PREPARE PUPILS for Matriculation, Apply to "M.A.," care of this Paper.

WANTED, a JUNIOR CORRESPONDENCE CLERK, Hindoo or Parsi. Good handwriting indispensable. Preference given to one knowing Shorthand. Apply by letter to "No. X.," care of this Paper.

WANTED, for the SCOTTISH EDUCATION SOCIETY a European Male ASSISTANT TEACHER. Also an experienced LADY TEACHER. Apply stating qualifications, and salary expected, to the Rev. R. M. GRAY, Jt. Hon. Secretary, Marine Lines, Bombay.

WANTED, two first or second-class ENGINEERS, for my Cotton Presses at Anklesar and Ahmedabad. Apply with certificates and testimonials to PESTONJI NUSSERVANJI GINWALLA, No. 45, Kavasji Patel Street, Navroji Wadia's House, Fort, Bombay.

WANTED, First-Class PRESSMAN, accustomed to Wharfdales. Address "N.," care of this Office.

THE NEW IMPROVED PATENT ARISTONS, with iron axles and brass wheels, with 12 Tunes and case complete, Rs. 45. Expressly made to suit the Indian climate; ordinary ones, Rs. 35.—STEFFENAUER and Co., Fort, Bombay.

MATRIMONIAL.—AN EDUCATED PARSI WISHES TO MARRY. Communication confidential. "C. PESTONJI," care of *Kaiser-i-Hind* Office, Bombay.

MONEY RETURNED IF THE TEA IS NOT APPROVED.—To have a really Good Cup of Tea try our Ceylon "Rose Pekoe." The Tea is specially manufactured, and we are quite confident that it will meet with the entire approval of all the Tea Connoisseurs. With a view to give it a wide circulation, the Prices is fixed on a very narrow margin of profit, viz., Re. 1-8 per lb.—N. B. DANTRA & Co., 33, Church Gate, Street, Fort, Bombay.

DAHLIAS, 30 DISTINCT SORTS; Begonias, Gloxiscias, Garden Seeds, Pumps, and other Sundries.—PALEKAR & Co., Esplanade Cross Road, Bombay.

MATHERAN.—TO BE LET, EWART LODGE, for the Season. Commands a charming view and well furnished. For terms apply to K. M. SETT, Pedder Road.

FOR SALE,—French Potatoes, just received, at Rs. 2 Per Maund. Apply to Messrs. S. NARAEN and Co., 17, Tamarind Lane, Fort.

LANOWLI.—FOREST COTTAGE, FOR SALE, with large Compound, convenient to the Railway Station. Apply to T. KELLY, G. I. P. Railway, Shahabad (Deccan.)

FOR SALE.—Stock, good will and fixtures of a Millinery and Dressmaking establishment in Karachi, good situation, commanding good Trade. Established 10 years. Suitable for 2 young Ladies. Premises may also be purchased if desirable. For further particulars, address "A. B.," care of this Office.

FRESH CONSIGNMENT of A. and B. MACKAY'S Celebrated WHISKIES, of LIQUEUR, Cocktail, Glenfallcch, and Old Silent Malt Brands, to be had from JEEJEEBHAI JEHANGEER and Co., Marine Street. Also FRASER and Co., CHEMISTS, Sub-Agents, Cawasjee Patel Street, Fort.

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I am thoroughly satisfied with Mrs. Bond in her method of treatment. It is simple, safe, and sure; and the special care she has shown me during my illness, gains her my entire trust and confidence. Mrs. Bond conscientiously fulfils all that she professes to do, and she willingly undertakes the most intricate cases of any nature whatever with a certainty of success. Should the disease be ever so lengthy and tedious I consider her advice is important. I have found her to be straightforward, honest, and truthful.

My experience of her treatment would be to advice all ladies to consult Mrs. Bond when they feel diffident to see a Medical man as she has safely restored me to perfect health and strength again, and I sincerely wish her every success in life.

ESTHER EDWARDS.

Esplanade Hotel, Bombay, 16th September 1892.

N. B.—Mofussil and Up-country Patients can have consultation and advice GRATIS by letter. A fee of Re. 1 only is made to maintain establishment towards this end.

Those who prefer writing, or who are compelled by distance to adopt that course, will do well to furnish in simple style every particular as to their complaint.

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

TUESDAY EVENING, SEPT. 27.

THE price of Bar Silver was still unchanged in London yesterday, at 38⅛d. per oz.; but Four per cent. Rupee Securities were 5-16 per cent. lower, at £63 1-16; in New York, however, the metal recovered the drop of half a cent sustained on Saturday, and was again quoted at 83½ cents per oz., with demand Exchange unaltered, at 4·87 dollars. The United States Treasury bought yesterday 616,000 ounces of Silver, at 83·80 to 83·85 cents per oz. Consols in London were unchanged at 97; but Indian Sterling Loan was ½ per cent. lower, at 107. The market rates of discount were unaltered. The Exchange Banks' buying rate on India, at 30 days' sight, remained at 1s. 2 7-16d. In Paris, French Rentes were still at 99¾; Paris Exchange on London was a shade higher, at fcs. 25·20.

A further advance of 1-16d. per lb. took place in the price of spot Mid-American Cotton in Liverpool yesterday, at 4½d.; and Broach of old grades, was higher to the same extent, other East Indian Cotton having been unchanged in value. American Arrivals were 7-64d. higher, in all positions, the extreme quotations being 4 15-64d. for September-October deliveries, and 4 5-16d. for January-February. The market closed firm, all round, the Sales having reached 12,000 bales, including 400 East Indians. The day's Imports were 12,000 bales.

The Manchester Market was firm, with an advancing tendency in prices owing to the upward movement in Cotton, and business was arrested thereby.

In New York, the price of ready Mid-Uplands Cotton was unchanged at Saturday's quotations of 7⅝; but December Futures were 9 points higher, at 7·78 cents. The Receipt at the U. S. Ports were 29,000 bales; and the figures for the early arrivals of the new crop compare as follows with those of the two preceding years:—

	1892.	1891.	1890.
Monday's Receipts...	29,000	57,000	60,000
Two days' do.......	48,000	96,000	95,000
Since 1st Sept.	309,000	602,000	676,000

The improved demand for Cotton in our local market, which was noticeable on the last two days, has fallen off considerably to-day in both directions, the total purchases reported summing up about 1,400 bales. Of these, exporters are credited with 700 bales, say, 600 Karanja, at Rs. 175; and 100 Bengals, at Rs. 159; while the Mills have taken also 700 bales, made up of 300 Dhulia, at Rs. 167½; 200 Ujjein, at Rs. 173; and 100 each of Damergaum, at Rs. 175½, and Bengals, at Rs. 170, per candy.

WHEAT has been taken by shippers to only a small extent in a quiet market; but prices for all descriptions are unaltered.

SEEDS.—*Linseed* has declined half-an-anna per cwt., say, to Rs. 7-12 to Rs. 7-14-6 per cwt.; but other kinds are unchanged in value. The feeling has been generally steady; but only a moderate business has been done.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton	299	bales.
Wheat	14,308	cwts.
Linseed	3,625	,,
Rapeseed	9,397	,,
Gingelly	553	,,
Poppyseed	771	,,
Castorseed	4,651	,,
Rice	4,477	,,

FREIGHTS are still unchanged. There is a somewhat better demand for forward loading, but only at low rates. Business has been done for prompt shipment to Marseilles, at 8s. 9d. per ton for light Seeds; and to Liverpool, for Wheat, at 9s. 9d. to 10s. per ton.

EXCHANGE opened with a firmer feeling at 1s. 2 9-16d. for Bank Telegraphic, and 1s. 2 19-32d. for Demand, at which there was no enquiry from remitters; and, later on, current rates were 1-32d. higher for October delivery, at which we heard of a moderate business being done. For three months' sight Credits, 1s. 2¾d. has been the ruling rate for October, and 1s. 2 13-36d. for November delivery, at which a fair supply of Bills came out; and the market closed steady to firm at the following ready rates, Bank Telegraphic, for November-December transfer, being 1s. 2⅝d., and for January, 1s. 2 21-32d.

Bank Bills on Demand	1s. 2 5-8d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 2 19-32d.	,,
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 2 21-32d.	,,
Credits do.	1s. 2¾ to 13-32d.	,,
Francs do.	1·55¼	,,

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been steady in tone to-day, and a slight advance on yesterday's closing rates has been established, final quotations this evening being 105½ for Fours for Money; 105 7-16, buyers, for the settlement; and 105 1-16, also buyers, for the October account. 102 is now the rate for 4½ per Cents.

SHARES have shown a little more life to-day on the chief lines of Cotton Mill Press shares; and we note in the former an advance of Rs. 2 per share in Anglo-Indian; Rs. 3 in Leopold; and of Rs. 5 in Bombay Cotton Manufacturing; and a decline of Rs. 5 in Luckmidas; and of Rs. 10 each in Howard and Bullough, and Manockji Petit, at our revised quotations. In Press shares, Mofussil and Munmar have advanced Rs. 5 each; and New Indian Re. 1¼ per share.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, SEPT. 26.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firm. Surats firm.

Good Dhollera	3⅜d.

The Manchester Market has been firm, advancing tendency owing to cotton by which business is arrested.

2¾ per cent. Consols	97
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	107
3 per cent. Rentes	99¾
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	63 1-16
Bar Silver	38⅛

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LIVERPOOL, SEPT. 26.

The clan Line steamer Clan Macpherson left here for Colambo, Madras, and Calcutta, this afternoon.

ADEN, SEPT. 26.

The Austrian Lloyd's s. s. Maria Valeria left for Bombay, at midnight.

HONGKONG, SEPT. 26.

The Austrian Lloyd's s. s. Thisbe left for Bombay, this afternoon.

SINGAPORE, SEPT. 27.

The s. s. Gwalior (extra), arrived here yesterday afternoon.

COLOMBO, SEPT. 27.

The Mail steamer Carthage from Aden has arrived.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

Approximate return of traffic for the week ended Sept. 17, 1892, on 461 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings [estimated.]	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	73,000	84,000	4,000	1,61,000
Or per mile of Railway	158	182	9	349
For previous 10 weeks of half-year.	7,41,962	8,35,186	40,977	16,18,125
Total for 11 weeks.	8,14,962	9,19,186	44,977	17,79,125
Comparison.				
Total for corresponding week of previous year	84,511	1,06,412	1,686	1,92,609
Per mile of Ry do.	183	231	4	418
Total to corresponding date do.	7,88,614	11,10,470	36,845	19,35,929

Decrease for the week .... Rs. 31,609
Do. to date .... ,, 1,56,801

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

LATEST dates of foreign messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours, ending at 8 p.m. of the 27th September, 1892.
(Difference in longitude allowed for)

Via.	Latest Date. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	26	7	p.m.	15	16
Teheran	27	2	22 p.m.	..	28
Suez	27	2	20 p.m.	...	11

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours, ending 8 p.m., on 27th September, 1892.

	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum. H.	M.
From Calcutta	1	10	...	1
,, Kurrachee	...	20	...	1
,, Madras	...	52	...	1

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

KATHIAWAR.

DEATH.

VESEY-FITZGERALD—September 25, at Wadhwan Camp, Kathiawar, William Brymer, the dearly loved youngest child of Percy and Catharine Vesey-FitzGerald, aged 1 year and 16 days.

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 28, 1892.

THE International Congress of Orientalists was opened with great *eclat* in London, on September 5. The President, Professor Max Muller, delivered an address, in which he explained the reasons for the existence of Oriental Congresses and the object with which they are held from time to time in the principal cities of Europe. Before giving an exposition of these reasons, which were of the highest interest, the President deemed it necessary to say a few words about the misunderstandings and personal jealousies which broke out after the Congress at Stockholm. Premising that he should have preferred to say nothing about what he termed those truly childish squabbles, the Professor proceeded to explain and justify the position of the present Congress "without giving offence to anybody." It appears that it usually happens that before the close of a Congress an official invitation is received from some Government or University to hold the next Congress in one or other of the capitals of Europe. None had been received up to the close of the Scandinavian Congress, which passed a resolution that the former presidents should constitute a committee for the sole purpose of receiving, and accepting or rejecting such invitations as might be sent to them. Professor Max Muller holds that nothing could have been more natural, more correct, or more business-like than this proceeding; but this view was not that of M. de Rosny, and of those who rightly or wrongly claimed to represent the founders of the Congresses, who appealed to the statutes to show that the decision in such matters was legally vested in the Council in Paris. In this connection it may not be inappropriate to give the figures quoted by Professor Max Muller from a report published by an Indian scholar, Mr. Dhruva, which show that at the Stockholm Congress, out of 106 papers read by 86 members, 48 were in French, 37 in German, 18 in English, 2 in Italian, and several by Orientalists in their own languages. This arithmetic was adduced by the learned Professor as evidence of the popularity of Oriental studies in France, and the care with which they have been fostered by the French Government and the obligation under which true scholarship lies to the indefatigable industry of French Orientalists. He, however, refuses to admit the validity of the statutes drawn up in 1873 by M. de Rosny and those who consider themselves the founders of these Oriental Congresses, on the ground that they had never been formally ratified by any subsequent Congress, and even if they had, he maintains that every corporate body, which has the right of drawing up statutes has also the right of suspending or overriding them by a majority of votes.

The President, returning from this interesting digression, proceeded to say that the *raison d'etre* of the Oriental Congress is to bring the East, which is so strange and distant, nearer to the hearts and thoughts of the Western peoples. It seems unaccountable that there was a line of demarcation between the East and the West, yet throughout all history such a break exists; the Mediterranean, the Black Sea, the Caspian, and the Ural Mountains constituting the physical boundary between the two. The Mediterranean determined the whole history of the West to such an extent that Ewald was disposed to include the Aryan nations under the designation of "the Mediterranean." As the President expressed it in eloquent words, "without the pure and refreshing breezes, without the infinite laughter of the Mediterranean, there would never have been an Athens, a Rome; there would never have been that spirited and never resting Europe, so different from the solid and slowly changing Asiatic Continent." The Eastern shores of the Mediterranean and Northern Africa belong historically to the East, as much as Babylon, Assyria, Persia, and India. The Phœnicians, who learned their alphabet from the Egyptians, taught it to the Greeks, who looked down upon all Eastern nations—at one time in advance of themselves in civilisation—as mere barbarians. The Romans were the heirs of the Greeks, and the whole of Europe succeeded to the inheritance of Rome and Greece, and from them the Europeans have inherited "something of that feeling of strangeness between the West and the East, between the white and the dark man, between the Aryan and the Semite, which never ought to have arisen, and which is a disgrace to every one who harbours it." "Even in these Darwinian days," said the President, "members of one human species, brothers of one human family, look upon each other not as brothers but as strangers, if not as enemies." He holds it to be one of the greatest achievements of Oriental scholarship to have demonstrated that the complete break between East and West did not exist from the beginning; that in prehistoric times a common language formed a bond of union between the ancestors of many of the Eastern and Western nations; and that in later times the differences of language which seemed to separate the great nations of antiquity never separated them so completely as to render commercial and intellectual intercourse impossible. One proof of this is that the Phœnicians, speaking a Semitic tongue, took their alphabet from the Egyptians, and taught it to the Greeks. Another striking proof is that recent discoveries show that Egyptian scribes received and deciphered despatches written in cuneiform character addressed by the Assyrian Government to that of Egypt. Venturing somewhat into the regions of the unknown, and speaking, as he terms it, geologically, Professor Max Muller assigns the differentiation of Sanskrit, Greek, Latin, Celtic, Teutonic, and Sclavonic from the original proto-Aryan language at 5,000 B.C. The time which it must have taken the proto-Aryan mother language to evolve the characteristics which descended to those daughter languages, must—according to such analogies as are available—have been another five thousand years.

All that the Professor will predicate about the Aryas is that they spoke the tongue from which the languages now called Aryan are descended. He can say nothing about skulls, or hair, or eyes, or blood, and boldly denounces as pure invention all that has been said and written about the golden hair and the noble profile of the Aryans. As for the original home of the Aryan speakers "all true scholars"—there are unfortunately scholars, like other men, who are not true—are agreed that nothing can be said excepting that it was "somewhere in Asia." But "the somewhere" is not to be looked for in Siberia, in China, in India, in Arabia, or in Asia Minor. Even the German Professor sets aside as hopeless the theory that the original home of the Aryan speakers was in Germany, neither was it in Scandinavia nor in Russia. By process of exhaustion the inquirer will be driven back to the Roof of the World and make his final search on the icy plateau of the Pamirs. Probably it will be found that the real object of Colonel Yanoff's exploration in that region was to discover the rockers of the cradle of the Aryan race. The original home of the Semitic race is equally a matter of conjecture. That, too, was somewhere in Asia. An ancient tradition preserved in Genesis that the Semites came from Armenia has, the Professor calmly observes, hardly any defenders left. Professor Guidi holds the opinion that the Semites came from the lower Euphrates—where indeed the site of Paradise is shown to this day. Others place the cradle of that race in Arabia. It is strange that Professor Max Muller made no reference to the evidence which has been adduced to show that the Semites are a mixed race, descended from Aryans and Turanians, and that they came originally from the country east of the Tigris, the name Saracen, by which they have also been known, signifying the people from beyond the river. However the admission of this fact would after all only justify the conclusion that the Semites like the Aryas had their original home somewhere in Asia. The Semitic languages, Babylonian, Phœnician, Hebrew, and Arabic, going far beyond the earliest records of Sanskrit or Greek, also came from a common language. It is curious that the Indian alphabets are taken from the Semitic alphabet, which was systematically adapted to the requirements of Aryan speech. Professor Buhler, to whom the President referred as the highest authority on the subject, has pointed out that the process of adaptation to the requirements of local dialects is still going on. This is a further evidence of the truth that the isolation of the Eastern nations was by no means so complete as was until quite recently generally taken for granted. In concluding his address the learned President expressed his surprise that England, which has more than realised the dream of Alexander in the marriage of the East and the West, should do less than the small kingdom of Saxony to encourage the study of Eastern languages, which is necessary to free and friendly intercourse between the rulers and the ruled. Something has been done in this direction by the establishment of a school of modern Oriental studies in connection with the Imperial Institute; he hopes to see a permanent Association for the advancement of Oriental learning established in having its home in that Institute.

REUTER'S telegram from London states that the official reply to the petition of the Indian Currency Association informs the petitioners that the Government of India can deal with the currency question without applying for the authority of Parliament in the matter. This requires some explanation. The petition of the Indian Currency Association was addressed not to the Secretary of State but to Parliament. That was a tactical mistake, for Parliament will not reassemble until February, and will then have to deal with questions which will probably leave little time for the consideration of the question of the Indian currency. It may be that Lord Kimberley, in replying to a deputation on the subject, has pointed this out, and stated that the Government of India can deal with the question—subject of course to his own sanction as Secretary of State in Council. It will be a point gained if an official and formal recognition had been given to the fact that the question is within the competence of the Government of India. It can scarcely be supposed that Lord Kimberley would choose such an important and burning question to play off a practical joke on the memorialists by referring them to the Government of India if he intended to veto the measures which that Government, if free to consult the interests of India, would certainly propose. We have always regarded as the one thing essential that the recommendation of the Royal Commission of 1886, that the Government of India should be empowered to deal with the question exclusively from the point of view of Indian interests, should be accepted and acted upon. In so far as the reply referring the petitioners to the Government of India, and informing them that Parliamentary authority is not required to enable that Government to deal with the question of the currency, implies the recognition of that principle, it is eminently satisfactory.

CAPTAIN LUGARD'S account of the disturbances in Uganda reached England a few days before the mail left, and it has put an entirely new complexion on the state of affairs in that region. The French Missionaries, it will be remembered, sent home sensational accounts of their treatment by Captain Lugard, and the French and German press joined in condemning him. They sent their communications by way of Bagamoyo; Captain Lugard's report came by a more circuitous route, and was not even penned when the accusations against him were on the way, if they were not actually in France. So serious were the charges, that although the British East African Company affirmed their full confidence in Captain Lugard's integrity, the arrival of the report was anxiously and eagerly anticipated. The Foreign Secretary in the last Parliament, in reply to a question in the House, gave it as his conviction that both Captain Lugard and Lieutenant Williams would be found to have been guilty of nothing to discredit the service to which they belonged. The report fully justifies this conviction, and shows further that throughout the conflict between the rival parties Captain Lugard merely took the part of the weak against the strong. The declaration by the British Company of their intention to withdraw from the country, is held to be the indirect cause of the conflict. The Catholic converts on the advice of Cardinal Candibert whom the English press now condemns as severely as the foreign press criticised Captain Lugard—imagining their opportunity had come to seize the territory—became aggressive, and made no secret of their intention to attack the Protestants, who being fewer in number, were provided with forty muzzle-loading rifles and a little ammunition by Captain Lugard. This being done he demanded that a culprit he desired to try for murder should be given up. A native Catholic chief was sent to treat with him, and it was agreed that the murderer should be surrendered. But scarcely had this been agreed upon when the war-drums rang out for the Catholic shambas. The result is known; the priests fled to the Lake carrying King Mwanga with them. Their whereabouts discovered, Mwanga was told that his houses and land were safe, and he was asked to return. The priests replied that he declined to leave them, but emissaries sent by Captain Lugard reported that the King was virtually a prisoner and anxious to return. When the report left, Mwanga was still with the priests. Since then we have learnt that he has returned to Mengo. Regarding the probable result of British withdrawal from Uganda Captain Lugard indulges in much speculation. Not long ago it was stated in the House of Commons that the withdrawal of the British East African Company did not mean the cancellation of the British interests, and the proposal to construct a railway would be considered by the Government. On Saturday last Lord Rosebery, replying to a deputation of the London Missionary Society was not so reassuring. He declined to give any opinion as to whether the nation should be dragged "into a venture the end of which was not at all clear." But the evacuation of Uganda, it is urged, would be likely to lead to disastrous consequences. In the first place, according to Captain Lugard, the Protestants would leave the country with the British representatives, and this would mean the total break up of the Protestant mission; the Catholics, unable by themselves to withstand the Mahomedans, would be also compelled to fly. Anarchy, bloodshed, and slavery would follow. He considers that England is pledged by all the binding force of a treaty to maintain a Resident in the country and to protect the King. "In short," he concludes, "both by treaty and by repeated verbal pledges are we pledged infallibly to remain. I have at once involved both the Company's honour and my own, and also that of the British nation; they look on me as sent by the Queen, and on my pledges as emanating from Her Gracious Majesty herself." If this be so it is much to be regretted that the gallant officer was not kept better informed of the declared intentions of the British East Africa Company to withdraw from Uganda in December.

NOTHING could be more regrettable than that the first regiment of cavalry and first regiment of infantry should have been guilty of unsoldierlike conduct within so short a time of one another. We were told yesterday that at the barracks of the First Life Guards, at Windsor, eighty saddles were found to have been cut, by way of protest against excessive drills and inspection parades. To-day we hear that the case has been over-stated, and that only twenty-four were cut. These, it is attempted to be shown, were unfit for use. But whether fit or unfit or whether there were eighty or twenty, it was no part of the troopers' duty to mutilate or destroy Government property. We do not suppose that the Commanding Officer seeks to excuse his men on the plea that the saddles were old and useless, but rather, we must understand this to be the effort of some friendly correspondent to mitigate their offence. The men were all confined to barracks, but no arrests have been made. This, we may believe, is rather due to the inability of the Provost-Corporal to detect the culprits than to the indecision of the Commandant, who will be held responsible for the good condition of all saddles, which have not been formally condemned and returned to stores. An outbreak of this kind is every jot as reprehensible as that of which the 2nd Battalion of the Grenadier Guards was guilty, for which the battalion was sent to Bermuda. If it were not now too late the Life Guardsmen might have been sent to the Black Mountain where they would have had an opportunity of comparing the duties of the ordinary horseman with those they have to discharge at comfortable stations like Windsor or Hyde Park.

THE Thames, with the outward English mails of the 16th instant, left Aden, at 8 a.m., yesterday, and may be expected to arrive at Bombay, at 5 p.m., on Sunday next.

THE annual meeting of the Bombay Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals was held in the Town Hall last night in the presence of a large gathering of European and Native gentlemen. The Hon'ble. Mr. Justice Bayley, the President of the Society, occupied the chair and moved the adoption of the report of the Society for 1889-90, which showed that the Society was in a flourishing financial condition, and had done excellent work in the city. On the motion of Mr. H. A. Acworth, the Society tendered its best thanks to the native grain, seed, and cotton merchants and native millowners for their very liberal contributions towards the support of the hospital for animals. The Society also thanked the donors, particularly Sir Dinshah Manockji Petit and family, for their liberality. The meeting concluded with a hearty vote of thanks to the President for his increasing interest in the Society on the motion of Mr. G. R. Roughton, seconded by Mr. K. N. Kabraji.

THE *Birmingham Daily Gazette* is said to be the first daily paper printed, cut, and folded by the aid of electricity. The current is supplied from the mains of the Birmingham Electric Supply Company, and the economy is probably found in the fact that the power is used only when it is wanted—that machinery does not stand idle; but it is a novel experiment for a daily paper, and may be the forerunner of great changes in the distribution of power by electrical means. It is a mistake to speak of electricity as a "new power;" it may prove to be an economical method of distributing power, but the electricity requires power to generate it.

THE apartments in St. James's Palace which are to become the London residence of the Duke of York are now ready for occupation. The elaborate redecoration of the house, which was commenced after the interior had been entirely reconstructed, was finished some time ago, and now nearly all the furniture is in. The rooms still contain some relics of the old days in several pieces of furniture which date from the occupation of Ernest, Duke of Cumberland, afterwards King of Hanover. The Duke of York will not take up his residence at St. James's Palace until next spring.

PRESIDENT and Mdme. Carnot have recently been staying at Fontainebleau, and a correspondent has been supplying an account of how they spend their days. "Mdme. Carnot entertains the guests, who come, some from Paris, but most from the town of Fontainebleau and the Department of Seine-et-Marne, or goes out for friendly shopping tours through the town, where, as a girl, she was educated, and where her mother lived. The President is up early, answers his letters till eleven, receives his callers till noon, when they are asked to stop to lunch, and then gets back to work till five. Then a short walk or drive in the grounds till dinner time, and after that coffee, billiards, and a cigar." The President, the correpondent adds, hates fuss or ostentation. "When he drives into the park on his way home, he very often enters by a side gate, from a curious motive which does him credit. The road as it approaches the main entrance takes a sudden turn, so that the worthy janitor, a retired old soldier, has often the mortification of seeing his President drive through before he can find time to make the regulation salute. The Carnot family occupy the least stylish or historically famous wing of the palace—namely, that called after Louis XV. It is an inartistic structure, quite a contrast with the romantic elegance of the main building, to which the public have, as heretofore, free access."

MR. R. C. MUNRO-FERGUSON, M. P., who has been appointed one of Lord Rosebery's private secretaries, has long been a *protege* of his lordship. He previously acted as one of Lord Rosebery's secretaries, and accompanied his lordship on his visit to India a few years ago. It was during this trip, by the way, that Mr. Munro-Ferguson saw, wooed, and won his wife, Lady Hermione Blackwood, daughter of the Marquis of Dufferin and Ava. Mr. Munro-Ferguson was assistant Whip during the short Gladstone Administration, and surprise was expressed in some quarters that he was not allotted a post in the present Administration.

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTERS' TELEGRAMS.]

REPLY OF THE GOVERNMENT TO THE INDIAN CURRENCY ASSOCIATION.

LONDON, Sept. 27.

The official Government reply to the petition of the Indian Currency Association states that the Government of India can deal with the currency question without applying for the authority of Parliament in the matter.

CHINA AND THE PAMIRS.

The *Standard's* Shanghai correspondent wires the purport of an interview he has had with the Chinese Viceroy. From it he concludes that the Chinese totally fail to appreciate the importance of Russian movements on the Pamirs, and thinks the Chinese will probably be satisfied with a passive observation of events. Anyhow, he adds, in any resistance of Russian aggression, China would prove an unreliable ally.

THE LANCASHIRE TRADE.

The Conference of cotton masters and men was resumed at Manchester yesterday, but all efforts to come to an understanding proved futile. The masters declined to curtail the production, whilst the men declined to accede to the five per cent. reduction in wages, and a general strike is consequently apprehended.

BANQUET TO LUCKNOW VETERANS.

A banquet was given at the Hotel Metropole, last night, at which fifty of the Lucknow veterans were present. General Sir William Olpherts, V. C., presided. General Sir Henry Havelock-Allen, in a speech made on the occasion, said he hoped the National Memorial to the deliverers of Lucknow would be erected within a year.

THE FIRST LIFE GUARDS.

The mutiny in the First Life Guards at Windsor proves to have been overdrawn. Twenty-four saddles only were slightly damaged, the men alleging that they were unfit for use. No arrests have been made in connection with the incident.

THE PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION.

NEW YORK, Sept. 26.

Ex-President Cleveland, in his letter accepting his nomination as the Democratic candidate for the Presidency, says he will adhere to the Tariff reform and reduction of the duties on raw materials. He considers it possible to utilize gold and silver on equal terms in the adjustment of the currency.

THE IN-COMING MAIL.

ADEN, Sept. 27.

The P. and O. steamer Thames, with the English mails of the 16th inst., left here for Bombay, at 8 a. m., to-day.

AFFAIRS IN AFGHANISTAN.

OCCUPATION OF KURRAM VALLEY.

(From our own correspondent.)

ALLAHABAD, Sept. 27.

The troops detailed to occupy Kurram Valley are now ready to start.

Mr. Merk, Deputy Commissioner, Peshawar, has been appointed Political Officer, Kurram Valley. Mr. Merk is thoroughly acquainted with border politics.

THE INTERVIEW WITH HASHIM ALI.

Hashim Ali, when meeting Lieutenant-Colonel Molloy, at Pabal Gali, on Sunday last, broke his engagement, under which only ten men were to have accompanied him. He had some 300 followers with him, and others near at hand. When Lieutenant-Colonel Molloy pointed out that he must give an answer at once, he retired to consult with his supporters, and afterwards said he wanted two days more to arrive at a decision. He was informed that this was impossible. He then said he must have further consultation, and did not reappear, so it is presumed he has made up his mind not to surrender.

THE EXPEDITION AGAINST HASHIM ALI.

Now it is believed there will be a gathering of the tribesmen to oppose Sir William Lockhart's advance, though the temper of the Bonerwals and the Chigarzais are not known.

Sir William Lockhart will advance up the left bank of the Indus from Darband, by road made during previous expeditions, which will enable him to reach Kotkai without much difficulty. A bridge of boats will be thrown across the Indus, probably at Morer crossing, which is less than one hundred yards across. Thence an attack can be delivered against Baio, which is on a high hill immediately above the Morer village.

Lieutenant Manners Smith, V. C., has been appointed Assistant Political Officer to Sir William Lockhart.

THE LEE-METFORD RIFLE.

The Company of the Bedfordshire Regiment, which is taking part in the Isazai Expedition, have been ordered to be armed with the Lee-Metford Magazine Rifle, so that a practical experiment may be made with the new weapon while on active service. The Company will be given special opportunities of using the rifle in case of fighting.

PROMOTION IN THE TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

The Secretary of State has sanctioned the proposal of the Government of India regarding promotion in the Telegraph Department, *viz.*, 1st Grade Superintendents to be formed into a separate class. This will give a temporary promotion to that class of service in which it will count towards a special additional pension of Rs. 1,000 per annum.

THE ULWAR MURDER CASE.

The trial of Major Ramchunder and others for the murder of Kunj Behari Lal, member of the Ulwar State Council, was re-opened at Ulwar, on Monday. Beyond a few passages between Messrs. Alston and Colvin, the leading counsels for the State and the accused, respectively, regarding the constitution of the Court and the mode of swearing in witnesses no evidence of importance was recorded.

THE CURRENCY QUESTION.

(From our own correspondent.)

MADRAS, Sept. 27.

The *Mail*, in discussing Reuter's message about the Currency Question, says that the situation is one which calls for action. Any suspense now is worse than the experiment, and it is the bounden duty of the Government to declare how it is going to exercise its power which it inherently possesses and what steps it is going to take not only to arrest the fall, but also to improve the exchang[illegible] value of the rupee.

POONA RACES.

THIRD DAY.

(From our own correspondent.)

POONA, Sept. 27.

Two new races were added. His Excellency the Governor came in state; his Excellency's Cup was won by Soondree.

"Parvati Stakes."—Rs. 400 added. For all Arab Galloways, who were maidens of the day on the 21st Sept, 1892. Winner claimable for Rs 800. Distance 5 furlongs. Weight for inches, raised 1 stone. Penalties—Winners of races or handicaps, value Rs 150 once 3lbs; twice 7lbs; oftener 10 lbs. Allowance—Maidens of the day allowed 5lbs, Galloways who have never won a race or handicap, value Rs 150, up to time of starting allowed 7lbs in addition to the Maidens of the day allowance. Entrance Rs 30.

Mr Cursetjee's c a p Carbine, 7st 3lbs, A Wahed	1
Mr Farmer's b a p Boy, 7st, Jessa	2
Capt Chapman's b a gal Tip Top, 8st 7lbs, Thompson	3
Aga Junghi Shah's g a gal Turlan, 9st 5lb, Ebrahim	0
Capt F Chapman's g a gal Silver Rein, 9st 5lb, Capt Anderson	0
Mr Hassan bin Budder's g a gal Khusre, 8st 13lbs, Pugh	0
H H Aga Khan's g a gal Manwar, 8st 13lbs, Oomer	0

Betting: Even on Manwar; 3 to 1 against Silver Rein; 5 to 1 against Boy; and 6 to 1 against the rest.

Carbine won by a short head; half a length seperated the second and third. Time—1 min. 10 secs.

"The Champagne Stakes"—Rs 600 from the fund, with a starting sweepstake of Rs 50 for each horse declared to start. For all Arabs and Bombay, Mysore, Nizam and Berar C B horses. Distance 1 mile. Weight—Weight for age and class. Penalties—Winners of races or handicaps of the value of Rs 500, once 3lbs; twice 5lbs; oftener 7lbs. Winners of races or handicaps of the value of Rs 1,000 to carry an extra 4lbs for each such race won. Allowances—Maidens allowed 7lbs; of the day 3lbs extra. Entrance—15th May, Rs 25; 1st July, Rs 50; 15th August, Rs 100. Approximate value to winner, Rs 1,312.

Mr Newton's g a h Venture, 7st 4lbs, Gibbs	1
Maj Reid's ch a h Red Gold, 8st 5lbs, Robinson	2
H H Aga Khan's b a h Tenebreuse, 9st 8lbs, Oomer	3
Mr Woolmer's b cb h Faugh-a-Ballagh, 10st 1lb, Owner	0
H H Aga Khan's b a h Dutchman, 7st 11lbs, Pugh	0
Mr Ali bin Ameer's g a h Rear Admiral, 7st 11lbs, Ebrahim	0
Aga Coochick Shah's b a h Barnum, 7st 11lbs, Hobday	0
Mr Cooverji Ardesir's ch a c Muslet, 7st 4lbs, Native	0

Betting: Even on Venture; 2 to 1 against Gold; 4 to 1 against Faugh-a-Ballagh and Tenebreuse; 6 to 1 against Rear Admiral; 8 to 1 against Dutchman and Barnum; and 12 to 1 on Muslet.

This race was won easily. Time.—1 min. 52 secs.

"The Governor's Cup."—Rs. 1,000 presented by His Excellency the Right Honorable Lord Harris, G C I E. Second horse to receive Rs 500 from entries and starting stakes; third horse to save his entrance and starting stake. With a starting sweepstake of Rs 100 for each horse declared to start. For all Arabs and country-breds. Distance R C and a distance. Weight—Handicap. Penalties—Winners of any race or handicap after the publication of the handicap to carry 4lbs extra for each race won; of a race or handicap value Rs 1,000 7lbs extra. Entrance—15th May Rs 50; 1st July, Rs 100; 15th August, Rs 200. Handicap to be published on the 10th September, 1892. Half Forfeit for horses struck out before noon of 20th September. Approximate value to winner, Rs 3,300.

The Firm's b mb m Soondree, 9st 5lbs, Smith	1
Mr Farmer's b a h Sirius, 8st 12lbs, Trahan	2
Mr Ali bin Ameer's b a g Turkish Flag, 10st 4lbs, Ebrahim	3
H H The Maharana of Dholepur's b a h Aheesh, late Mafeesh, 9st 2lbs, Robinson	0
Mr Abdoolla bin Fara's b a h Merrily, 8st 9lbs, Gibbs	0
Mr Hassan bin Budder's b a g Patna, 8st 9lbs, Kendall	0
Messrs H E A W and Bomanji Edulji's c a h Alert, 8st 8lbs, A Wahed	0
Mr Ali bin Ameer's c a h Arab Chief, 8st 3lbs, Thompson	0
Mr Hassan bin Budder's b a h Atlantic, 8st, Pugh	0
Mr Moochool Shah's c a h Visitor, 7st 9lbs, Joacoo	0
Mr Esau bin Khalifa's g a h Silver King, 7st 6lbs, Lutchman	0

Betting: 2 to 1 against Turkish Flag; 3 to 1 against Patna; 4 to 1 against Aheesh, Sirius, and Alert; 6 to 1 against Soondree, Merrily, and Arab Chief; 8 to 1 against Silver King; and 12 to 1 against Visitor.

Won easily. Time.—2 min. 58 secs.

"The Pony Cup."—Rs. 600 from the fund. For all ponies, with a starting sweepstake of Rs. 50 for each pony declared to start. Distance 1 mile. Weight.—Weight for age and inches. Aged English and Australians 13-2 to carry 10st; aged Arabs 13-2 to carry 9st; aged C Bs 13-2 to carry 8st 9lbs. 3lbs allowed for every ¼ inch below 13-2. Proportionate allowance for age according to weight for age and class scale. Penalties—Winners of races, including handicaps, once 5lbs; twice 10lbs; oftener 14lbs extra. Winners of races or handicaps value Rs 1,000 to carry a special extra penalty of 4lbs for each such race won. Accumulative penalty not to exceed 26lbs. Allowances.—Maidens allowed 5lbs; of the day 10lbs. Entrance.—15th May, Rs 25; 1st July, Rs 50, 15th August, Rs 100. Approximate value to winner, Rs 1287.

Mr Murray's bk a p The Zulu, 7st 10lb, Gibbs	1
Mr Cookson's b a p Last Straw, 7st 7lb, Pugh	2
Aga Z Shah's g a p Pekin, 8st 4lb, Robinson	3
Mr D Desaraj Urs' b aus g Parakaretu, 10st 8 lb, Thompson	0
Aga Jungee Shah's b a p Success, 9st 12lb, Vinall	0
Mr D Desaraj Urs' b aus m Bee's Wing, 9st 11lb, T Kendall	0
Mr Framjee Dorabji's b a p Gazee, 9st 10lb, Ryder	0
Capt George's g c b p How's That, 7st 11lb, Native	0
Mr Esau bin Khalifa's g a p Sir Frank, 7st 9lb, Lutchman	0
Mr S A W's g a p Rosy Morn, 7st 6lb, A Wahed	0

Betting: 3 to 1 against Success, Parakaratu, Beeswing, Pekin, and Zulu; 4 to 1 against Gazee and Last Straw; 8 to 1 against How's That and Rosy Morn; and 12 to 1 against Sir Frank.

Won easily. Time—1 min. 57 secs.

"Stewards' Substitution Purse."—Rs 600 from the fund. 5 furlongs. Handicap for all horses. Entrance Rs. 20, Half forfeit for not accepting handicap. Starting sweep Rs. 30.

Mr Woolmer's c e c Monk, 8st 12lbs, Gibbs	1
Aga Coochick Shah's b aus m Minniehaha, 9st 5lb, Robinson	2
Mr N S Symon's g aus geld Woodsnipe, 8st 9lbs, Vinall	3
Mr Woolmer's b e m Stourbay, 10st 1lb, Owner	0
Colonel Moore's b aus geld Assurance, 9st 3lb, Trahan	0
Mr Dignum's b aus geld Amber, 8st Pugh	0

Betting: 6 to 4 on Monk; 2 to 1 against Minniehaha; 3 to 1 against Stourbay; 4 to 1 against Assurance and Woodsnipe; and 6 to 1 against Amber.

Won easily. Time—1 min. 5 secs.

"Galloway Plate."—Rs 500 from the fund. Half entries to the 2nd horse, with a starting sweepstake of Rs 50 for each Galloway declared to start for all Arab and C B Galloways. Winners of an aggregate amount of Rs 10,000 and upwards in value of races or handicaps won barred. Value computed under W I T C rule 56. Distance R C. Weight—Weight for inches reduced 7 lbs. Penalties—Winners of races or handicaps once 4 lbs; twice 7 lbs; oftener 10 lbs. Winners since 1st May, 1890, of any race or handicap value Rs 2,000 and upwards to carry 10 lbs in addition to the above penalties. Allowances—Maidens allowed 3lbs; of the day 6 lbs; C Bs allowed 10 lbs; Galloways landed since 1st Sept, 1891, allowed 4 lbs. Allowances accumulative. Entrances—15th May, Rs 25; 1st July, Rs 50; 15th August, Rs 100. Approximate value to winner, Rs 975.

The Firm's b mb m Senora, 8st 1lb Smith	1
Mr Hassan bin Budder's b a g Patna, 8st 11lb Kendall	2
Mr Moochool Shah's g a g Speed of Thought, 8st 2lb Joacoo	0

Betting; 3 to 1 on Senora and the rest.

Senora won as she liked.—Time 1 min. and 54 secs.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORT.

SIMLA, Sept. 27.

The barometric changes of the past twenty-four hours have been irregular and generally small. Pressure is highest on the Malabar Coast and in the south of the bay, and lowest over the western desert. Gradients are slight and winds feebly cyclonic in the North-West of India, southerly in Bengal, south-easterly in Burma, generally, westerly elsewhere, but northerly on the Bombay coast; the force is fresh in Saugor Island, and in some western stations, and moderate generally. Temperature has risen in Upper India and in the south of Madras, but fallen or changed irregularly elsewhere, the mean temperature is low except in Sind and Rajputana. Showers of rain have fallen generally in Burma, Bengal, east of the North-West Provinces, west and south of the Peninsula, and in a few places in the Central Provinces, the showers being heavy in places. Elsewhere weather is fine.

SPORT AND ATHLETICS.

(From our sporting correspondent.)

LONDON, Sept. 9.

BILL SCOTT, THE ST. LEGER JOCKEY.

In somewhat fragmentary fashion it may be—but fragmentary or otherwise I related the principal incidents in history of the St. Leger up to 1834 in my last letter. 'Twas but five years after the sensational termination of the great race in which Touchstone and Plenipotentiary were engaged that that first dead heat for "T'Leger" occurred. This was between Major Yarburgh's Charles XII. and Mr. Thornhill's Euclid. In this famous struggle Bill Scott, the jockey, who is the hero of nine St. Legers as I told you before, was on the back of Charles XII., and at the foot of the hill he enjoyed a considerable advantage over Euclid—but the latter, a stout chestnut, struggled with unflinching gameness and ran, as I have said, a dead heat, although Bill Scott managed to secure the judge's verdict when the horses turned out a second time. Folks who are fond of reading the most interesting chapters of the history of the English turf are very familiar with the names of the brothers Scott. They were not Yorkshiremen, as they were natives of Oxfordshire, although they eventually made Hambleton their home. Bill Scott generally used to hug the rails in his races for the St. Leger. It was not only the most direct route, but he seemed to fancy that it gave his horse a better turn of speed. Like many a modern jockey, Scott had but little command over his tongue. His unruly member was invariably wagging, and his language was not always of the choicest. Thus in 1841 he rode Lord Westminster's Satirist, and guided him to victory. The celebrated Nat Flatman, who was afterwards a successful jockey over Town Moor, was showing the way to the best of his horse's ability on Van Hamburgh. Coronation, who was entrusted to old John Day, was expected to make a bold bid for victory. Bill Scott bawled out to Nat Flatman at the Red House asking him to get out of the road, so that he could have a cut at Coronation. Bill soon saw that he had the measure of Coronation, and within a stride or two of the winning post his unruly member was at work again, for with a taunting smile he turned to John Day and shouted, "Does he pull you now, John? I think not." As Satirist was by Banter—Sarcasm, it may fairly be assumed that the horse and jockey were in perfect sympathy, and moreover that these words, uttered at lightning speed in the midst of a fierce race were not without effect on John Day, whose horse Coronation was generally voted much inferior to Satirist. Scott, however, was as fine a judge of a race as Fred Archer. He had splendid patience, knew how to nurse his candidate carefully, and recognised the strategic moment at which to make his effort. Bill Scott not only dearly loved to talk, but he had a partiality for cuss words and long words. In fact, the longer and the more unwieldy the better Bill Scott liked them.

SIR TATTON SYKES.

In those days when Queen Victoria was young and was not averse to a trip to Epsom Downs there were many sporting men who have left their mark upon turf history. Such an one was Sir Tatton Sykes. In 1846 Bill Scott was riding a horse called Sir Tatton Sykes, after the baronet—the same which had won the Two Thousand Guineas. Sir Tatton's tall and familiar figure was to be seen in the paddock with Snarry, his faithful stud groom, by his side. As usual Sir Tatton was habited in his old-fashioned dress with white cravat and well-starched shirt frill when he heard a well-known nobleman chaff Bill Scott. Said the Earl, who fancied that Frank Buckle on Iago would secure the St. Leger, "Scott, you won't win to-day." The vulgar and impudent retort was "You be d——d." Sir Tatton, with his customary quiet demeanour, blandly reproved him by saying. "Don't be rude, William, don't be rude, and I will lead your horse back if you win." He did win, and Sir Tatton led his equine namesake back to the door of the weighing-room. Yes, this was in Sir Tatton's 75th year, and he was heartily cheered. After that every jockey who rode the winner of the St. Leger claimed as part and parcel of his honour a shake of the hand of this grand old Yorkshire baronet, who usually addressed a kind word to the fortunate horseman. Aye, truly, Sir Tatton Sykes was as honourable a patriarchal Englishman as ever broke bread, and as each Doncaster came round folk used to say, "How's Sir Tatton looking?" For a man of his position to reprove a jockey for vulgarity and swearing—and reprove him so softly and yet so publicly—was very becoming, and I would to heaven that gentlemen on the Turf to-day would treat these brass-faced mannikins not like spoiled children, but with a gentle but firm discipline best alike for both master and man. Sir Tatton loved a good horse, a good hound, a good shorthorn and a good sheep. He was of simple tastes and frugal habits. All through life he was an early riser and a firm believer in the advantage of plenty of exercise. He did not even object to stone-breaking. He was a great walker and rider. One hears much now-a-days about the eagerness of a certain gentleman-rider for mounts. I'll warrant that he was surpassed by Sir Tatton Sykes, than whom no one ever loved a mount better. He rode until he had turned 60 for anyone who asked him, and that without a thought of the distance to travel or the fatigue attaching to the journey. Once in 1817 he went on his pony from Sledmere to Aberdeen with his racing jacket under his waistcoat, a clean shirt and a razor in his pocket, in order to ride the Marquis of Huntley's Kutosoff when the Welter Stakes was the greatest race north of the Tweed. Without waiting for dinner he re-started on his journey and slept that night at Brechin. He eventually reached Doncaster after a six days' ride in time to see the St. Leger won by Ebor. He had compassed 720 miles. It was said that he had an ambition to live until he was 100, but at 91 he joined the great majority. I am afraid I have digressed, but Bill Scott was a great jockey and Sir Tatton Sykes was a great man. Sir Tatton was simple-minded, patient, honourable, hardy, abstemious in drinking, frugal in eating, and a model which the sportsmen of to-day might study with advantage to themselves and to sport generally.

CALLER OU: A LUCKY DREAM.

Passing over the victories of The Flying Dutchman in 1849, and Lord Zetland's Voltigeur in 1850, their subsequent meeting in the Doncaster Cup and memorable match, I desire to dwell on the St. Leger of 1861. The name of William I'Anson is closely connected with the St. Leger, as in four years he twice won it with Caller Ou and Blair Athol—both the progeny of Stockwell. The victory of Caller Ou was quite as great a surprise as that of Theodore to whom I referred in my last, for both horses started at the enormous odds of 100 to one. Caller Ou, who afterwards became the idol of the North, was supposed to have no chance whatever against Kettledrum, the winner of the Derby, although she was a magnificently bred mare. As I have already intimated, she was a daughter of Stockwell (the St. Leger winner in 1852) out of Haricot, who can be traced back to Queen Mary, and through her to such scions as Gladiator, Plenipotentiary, and Whalebone. Despite the blood which flowed in her veins Caller Ou had been but a moderately successful two-year-old, winning only three races out of a dozen attempts. She ran beautifully over the Town Moor for the late Tom Chaloner, who had steered her in the Oaks, had discovered how she required handling. He waited and, having nursed her carefully, came at the finish with one mighty rush, and defeated Luke Snowden on Kettledrum when any odds would have been offered against the filly. In this connection I may remark that Tom Chaloner was the father of the boys who are now such promising jockeys. The success of mares in the St. Leger been really remarkable. From Caller Ou in 1861 no filly triumphed until 1867, when the renowned Achievement, with her peculiar grey-hound-like action, defeated Hermit. From 1867 to 1878 six St. Legers were won by mares, and even since 1878 we must not forget Dutch Oven, when the three animals placed were fillies, the striding daughter of Isonomy, Seabreeze in 1888, and Memoir (the sister of La Fleche, who ran on Wednesday) in 1890. When we recall the fact that the Derby has only thrice been won by a filly, we can easily understand how it is that September is called the mares' month, and that the Tykes on Turf Moor dote on a filly if there is one about with any pretensions to either breeding or form. A peculiar incident is related in connection with Caller Ou's victory. Mr. Peat, a chemist and druggist, who resided at Redcar, and who doted on long tails and the sport of coursing generally, was slightly acquainted with Mr. I'Anson. I presume that he had been thinking about his friend and the St. Leger, for at night he had a dream, and the vision revealed unto him was the victory of Caller Ou. Yorkshireman as he was, he promptly backed the mare for the event. Some of his friends told him that she was not likely to run, whereupon he wrote a respectful letter to Mr. I'Anson. He informed this gentleman about his dream, and that he had in accordance with it backed the mare. He offered in case Mr. I'Anson did not think of running her to pay the stake and all other expenses if he would allow her to go to the post. Thereupon Miss I'Anson, who was her father's confidant and clerk, wrote to Mr. Peat, thanking him for his offer, and declaring her father's intention of running the mare and of himself paying for that privilege. The rusty-brown mare, who looked more like a hack than a racehorse, did run, and we all know the result.

THE BATTLES OF LORD LYON AND SAVERNAKE.

In the course of my biographical sketch of John Osborne I related the wonderful performance of Lord Clifden who in 1863 won the St. Leger after being left at the post, and being at one time fully 100 yards behind his field—a feat that was successfully imitated 24 years after by Kilwarlin. In 1864 Blair Athol, amid torrents of rain, and struggling under the difficulty of having to go round his horses, won somewhat easily from probably the best set of three-year-olds that ever turned out for the race. The year 1865 saw one of the grandest horses ever foaled successful. Gladiateur won with the greatest ease, despite the ugly rumours that had been industriously circulated concerning him. First of all it was stated that Mr. Graham, the owner of the beautiful Regalia, objected to Gladiateur running until his mouth had been examined. Then it was rumoured that his mouth had been injured in extracting tusks to conceal his age, and that he had broken a blood vessel. The season of 1866 produced a Leger that will never be forgotten so long as people take an interest in the Turf. In the spring of that year, Harry Custance, the present deputy-starter to the Jockey Club, met with an accident while riding Lord Lyon, by which he broke his collar-bone. On being moved Custance fainted, and it was speedily evident that he could not ride the horse in the Two Thousand Guineas, and he did not do so. The Derby was run on May 16th, and by this date Custance, who was nearly well again, rode in the great race for the first time since his accident. As his right arm was still useless, he had no whip. This may have been—in fact was—a blessing, for up to that date Lord Lyon had never won a race in which he had been touched by the whip. About 200 yards from home Lord Lyon had Rustic, presumably his most formidable opponent, beaten, but Savernake was two lengths in front, and looked like winning. Custance never moved, and the excitement became intense as Tom French was seen to be urging Savernake forward. Custance then called upon Lord Lyon, and riding with his left hand and using his spurs Lord Lyon was left the winner of one of the most sensational Derbys by the shortest of heads. I have told you this much in order that you may understand the feeling aroused when these two met again in the St. Leger. Once more there was a grand race for Savernake fought desperately. Apparently Savernake's jockey was riding hard to keep him up at the girths of Lord Lyon who was pulling double, but amid a great shout Harry Custance was seen to raise his whip. Under the application of this instrument Lord Lyon did not improve his pace and Savernake reached his great rival's shoulders. A second stride and Savernake was at the neck of Lord Lyon who was stopping fast. A third stride and Savernake was at Lord Lyon's head. A fourth bound and Savernake was in front, but he was a stride too late, for the post had been passed and Lord Lyon had won by the length of the hairs on his nose—a race which was only equalled by the thickness of the railway ticket with which Melton won the Derby from Paradox.

TOWN MOOR STORIES.

In fact, as I said before, there is hardly a St. Leger without an interesting history. I cannot dilate upon the victory of Achievement over Hermit. Hawthornden, who secured the St. Leger in 1870, was perhaps the very worst animal that ever won the race. How we all remember the Leger of 1873, when Doncaster and Marie Stuart were racing neck and neck. Four strides from the post the pair were level, and Doncaster seemed to be going the faster, but Marie Stuart, one of the handsomest fillies that ever trod the turf, got there by a superequine effort and won by the shortest of heads. What cheers there were when Apology, on her "three legs," ran for the public, and enabled a Lincolnshire clergyman, Mr. King, who raced under the name of Mr. Launde, to secure the stake. In 1880 it again rained in torrents, and we saw Bend Or beaten a long way from home. Robert the Devil's defeat in the Derby being amply avenged. Iroquois enabled the Americans to score the next year, and then in Dutch Oven's year the placed animals were, as I have said, all fillies. Ossian and The Lambkin were both poor horses to win such an event, but Melton, one of the most perfect horses ever foaled, the mighty Ormonde, the curious-tempered Kilwarlin, the handsome Seabreeze, the hard-working, wonderful Donovan, the game Memoir (the only Leger winner bred by the Queen), and the racing meteor Common have each all maintained the standard of a good Leger horse.

GOLF.—WHAT IS POONA DOING?

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—In the account of the R. W. I. Golf Club Nassick Tournament, given in yesterday's *Bombay Gazette*, it is claimed that this annual tournament is the best gathering of its kind in Western India. That may be quite true, but all the same one wonders why it should be true. For, although Bombay has only a poor makeshift of a golf course, quite unsuitable for a big championship meeting, Poona has not only a good course, but many other advantages which make it far better suited for such a meeting than either Bombay or Nassick. It has, I believe, in its Yerrowda golf course, a course which, if not already so, might with a little trouble be one of the finest, if not the finest in India. That gives Poona the pull over Bombay. Then as to accommodation, the want of which was Nassick's serious drawback, there is the Poona Club, and the various hotels, not to mention the numerous residents, who would be happy doubtless to welcome and put up their own particular friends. Poona has in this respect the pull over Nassick. Having the pull over these two places in two very important particulars, will any one say why Poona does nothing for the "royal and ancient" game? There seems to be a lack of enterprise amongst the present race of golfers in the Deccan capital, for I have heard, from "the oldest inhabitant," wonderful stories of the great things done at Poona many years ago, in the days of Mr. Erskine, Colonel Stanley Scott, and others. And if the half of what one hears is true the present race of golfers must have degenerated sadly, for one seldom hears a word about the "Queen of Games" in connection with Poona. Why don't the Poona executive get up a championship meeting, say for the end of September, or the beginning of October? It is whispered that Calcutta is trying to establish at Christmas a championship meeting at Calcutta for the whole of India as well as for Ceylon, Burma, Penang, and Singapore! That is an ambitious project, but it has been taken up with so much energy at Calcutta that there seems every likelihood of success. Poona might surely do for the Bombay Presidency what Calcutta is about to do for greater India. Such a meeting would not interfere with the R. W. I. Golf Club Tournament in the middle of September, nor with the week of athletic sports of the Bombay Gymkhana (in which there are several golf competitions) towards the end of October. A tournament at Poona would do much to advance the game, for it would bring together many of the best exponents of the game on this side of India, and enable many players who are less expert to see how particular strokes are played or how particular clubs are used. There is no other game in the world in which so much may be learnt by watching good play. But apart from that motive altogether (it is rather a selfish one) surely Poona might step in when it has all the advantages which Bombay lacks, and give the golfers of Western India an opportunity of meeting each other on a good sporting course, and at a station where unlimited numbers might be accommodated. Poona, Kirkee, Ganesh Khind—one hears much of golfers and golfing at these busy places. Amongst them all have they not sufficient of the sporting spirit and love for the grand old Scottish game, to get up such a meeting as I have suggested above? Polo, cricket, boating, and other sports have their gala days. Why is golf kept in the back ground?—Yours, &c.

Bombay, Sept. 27. FAR AND SURE.

AN EXCITING [redacted] T THE DOCK[redacted]

Whilst some godowns [redacted] oria Docks were being closed on Saturday e[redacted] incident of an alarming character occurred, [redacted] considerably endangered the safety of the vast numbers of dock-labourers. The dog-cart of Mr. A. Fetterle, of Messrs. A. Fetterle and Co., Watch Manufacturers, Rampart Row, happened to be standing on the wharf, alongside which the Rubattino's s. s. Giava was lying. Mr. Fetterle was on board this vessel spending the evening with the Captain. The attention of some of the crew was drawn to a panic on shore, which was created by the bolting of the hor[redacted] It would appear that the animal, which was of A[redacted] blood, had been neglected by the *ghorawalla*, who was conversing with some of the labourers instead of devoting his attention to his charge. The closing and bolting of doors startled the horse, which "ran mad" around the docks. All efforts to arrest its career were fruitless till the dog-cart collided against the wall of a jetty, and was shattered to pieces. This interruption did not check the horse's flight but caused it to dash ahead, and in its blind fury it did not perceive it was galloping towards the dock basin into which it fell with a splash and disappeared beneath the surface with the harness of the dog-cart, the body of which was left behind in the collision. Police assistance was promptly sought, but their endeavours to get the horse on shore, proved of no avail. For fully three-quarters of an hour it swam around the basin and cut its knees badly on the sharp shells on the dock walls in endeavouring to got on *terra firma* again. As the probabilities were that it would be drowned through exhaustion being encumbered with its trappings, three Italian seamen and a petty officer of the s.s. Giava, volunteered to rescue it, and entering a boat set off towards the horse with a sling and some strong rope. When they reached the animal one of them dexterously slipped the rope round its neck, while his companion very pluckily dived beneath it and adjusted the sling beneath its body. They then pulled towards the shore towing the horse after them, and successfully landed it after considerable trouble by hoisting it up with a crane.

INSTALLATION AT DEWAS.

(From a correspondent.)

In January last his Highness the late Chief, Narayan Rao Dadasaheb Powar of Dewas, Junior Branch, adopted Mulhar Rao Babasaheb, the eldest son of his brother Jivaji Rao Raosaheb. The Government of India having sanctioned the adoption and recognized Mulhar Rao Babasaheb as successor to the Chiefship of Dewas, Junior Branch, Mr. Crosthwaite, Agent to the Governor-General in Central India, visited Dewas on the morning of the 22nd instant, to instal Babasaheb on the gadi. On his arrival he was received with due honours by high officials of the State, and a salute of thirteen guns was fired. The Agent and party then drove to the State Kothi for lunch. Afterwards they drove to the State palace, where at the entrance gate a guard-of-honour having been drawn up the Agent was received by the Babasaheb and the principal State officials and a salute of thirteen guns was again fired. The Agent in the Durbar hall occupied the central chair and the officials occupied chairs to the left, and his Highness Krishnarao Babasaheb Rajasahib, Senior Branch, and the representatives of other States to the right of the Agent to the Governor-General's seat. Twenty-one *purchas* (articles or pieces) of dress of honour were then presented to his Highness Mulhar Rao Babasaheb on behalf of the Government of India, the necklace and the crest ornaments having been put upon the person of his Highness by the Agent to the Governor-General himself; whereupon a present of thirty-one pieces of dress were presented to the Viceroy through the Agent to the Governor-General. After this a salute of fifteen guns was fired to proclaim the due installation of his Highness Mulhar Rao Babasaheb on the gadi. The principal sardars and officials and the representatives of other States having offered their presents to his Highness the Agent to the Governor-General rose and addressed his Highness in the following words:—

H. H. Narayan Rao Dadasaheb Powar wished that you should succeed him as Chief of the Dewas State, Junior Branch, and H. E. the Viceroy and Governor-General in Council has approved of his Highness' choice. I have, therefore, come here to-day to instal your Highness as Raja of the Dewas State, Junior Branch; I hope that you may have a happy life and a prosperous career as ruler of your State. You have not yet attained an age in which the important duties of a ruling Chief can be safely entrusted to you, and your State will be managed for you by the First Assistant. But you have now the time and opportunity of completing your education and acquiring the knowledge necessary to fit you for your high position; I trust that you will make good use of your time now. When you are of age you will be called on to perform duties of great responsibility. The comfort and happiness of your subjects will in a great measure depend upon you. It will be your duty to provide that the Courts of Justice and the police are efficient; that just judgments are given, that the poor are protected from oppression and wrong, that crime is suppressed, and that the revenue administration is so conducted as to secure to the State its due and to leave to the cultivator the fair reward for his labor. Your duties will, as I have said, impose much responsibility upon you, but you will have great opportunities for doing good, and if you do what is right and rule your State justly and efficiently you will earn the attachment of your subjects, the approval and the friendship of the Government of India, and the happiness of seeing others made happy by your wise government. I trust, therefore, that you will do your best now to prepare yourself for the important and difficult duties which will hereafter devolve upon you. In conclusion, I am to say that the Government of India has decided that the Junior Branch of the Dewas State is liable to the payment of nazarana in accordance with the Rules issued in 1874. On the present succession no nazarana is levied in consideration of the fact that your Highness is the son of the late Chief's brother."

In reply his Highness said in Hindi:—Mr. Crosthwaite and Gentlemen,—I must first express my thanks to his Excellency the Viceroy for having sanctioned my adoption by his Highness the late Raja Narayan Rao Dadasaheb, and my succession to the gadi without payment of nazarana. Also to you, Mr. Crosthwaite for having come to Dewas to instal me. I will try to act up to the good advice you have kindly given me, and I hope I may succeed. I feel that I am placed in favourable circumstances, the country is fertile, the State is free from debt, and I have every opportunity of receiving a good education. If I fail in my duties I shall only have myself to blame. In conclusion I must also thank the many gentlemen, who have come on this auspicious occasion from other Native States for their attendance.

After the distribution of *pan* and *atar* and garlands of flowers, the Durbar broke up. Then the Agent to the Governor-General went to pay his visit to their Highnesses the two Ranis of the late Chief to congratulate them upon the succession of the new Chief to the gadi. Afterwards the Agent to the Governor General drove to the palace of his Highness Krishnarao Babasaheb Powar to make a return visit. His Highness Mulharrao Babasheb paid an informal visit to the Agent to the Governor-General, at 5 p. m., and then they together visited the Victoria High School, the State Hospital, and the jail. At the school, which is located now in a new and fine building provided for by the late Chief, a few select passages were recited by some of the pupils. The performance was satisfactory. At night a dinner party was given to the Agent to the Governor-General, and he together with his party, left Dewas for Indore the next morning with the usual ceremony.

TODDY SHOPS AT CUMBALLA HILL.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—I understand that the Abkari Commissioner has issued, or is about to issue, a license for the opening of a toddy shop, at Cumballa Hill, opposite Kemp and Co.'s premises. I can not believe it to be true, but it is just as well to let the Commissioner know that a strong protest will be made by the respectable residents and house-owners of the locality if such a shop is allowed to be opened in this quarter. The Police Commissioner will, I am sure, never consent to this being done. This is not the first time that an attempt has been made to induce the Abkari Commissioner to issue a license for this place. Some three or four years ago a similar attempt was made to open a grog-shop, but the residents sent in a petition against the bringing of this nuisance in their midst, and the authorities at once withheld the license. I trust that on this occasion also my timely warning will have the effect of raising a strong protest against bringing the temptation of drink and its concomitant evils, drunken brawls and thefts within the reach of the domestic servants of the respectable residents of

CUMBALLA HILL.

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The admirab[redacted] scholarship during [redacted] quent rise in dignity [redacted] Max Muller has just given [redacted] of Orientalists with just pride [redacted] particular gratification to those [redacted] to remember the not very remote ti[redacted] stood very differently. Even as late as t[redacted] ago war was still being waged, especially in [redacted] between the Classicists and the Sanskritists. The [redacted]utable results of comparative philology were by [redacted] viewed with general respect, and the study of [redacted] was by no means viewed favourably. *Latine* [redacted]*mus quam balbutire Sanskrite* said one of [redacted]inguished philologists of the time to a pre-su[redacted]herent of the new school, who dared to exp[redacted]egarding the all sufficiency of the two classi[redacted] His dictum was repeated with complac[redacted]r professors, among others by one of my own [redacted] wished to warn me against my dangerous p[redacted] towards the sacred language of the Bra[redacted] The study of Arabic and other literary Semitic languages was regarded with more favour, but by many only under the proviso that it laid claim to no higher position than to that of a humble handmaiden to the study of Divinity. Egyptology and Assyriology, especially the latter, were still looked upon with distrust, and not rarely declared to be pursuits unworthy of the attention of senior scholars. In short, though there were no doubt most honourable exceptions, the classical philologists and the historians as well as the educated public whom they influenced in general regarded special Oriental research with no friendly sentiments. The Orientalist was often made to feel that he was surrounded by an atmosphere if not of actual hostility yet of scarcely disguised contempt. If to-day a great revulsion of feeling has taken place, and the work of the Orientalist is everywhere regarded with sympathy and followed with intelligent interest the change is owing greatly, as our President has told us, to the growth of the quantity and the quality of its results, but to a great extent also to the indefatigable industry and the consummate skill displayed by some of the master-workmen in setting forth their own and their fellow-labourers' discoveries. Among those men who have conquered the indifference of the public and who have brought home the value and importance of Oriental research, even to those reluctant to acknowledge it, hardly anyone has done so much and occupies so prominent a position as our illustrious President. He was laboured for nearly fifty years, and laboured to the very best purpose both for the specialists and what in my opinion, and according to my experience, is more difficult for the general public. To the specialist he has given such works as his "History of Ancient Sanskrit Literature," which after the lapse of a generation is still a standard book, and his splendid editions of the Rigveda, the greatest and most extensive among which has just now appeared in a second edition. The large collections of translations, unique of its kind, which appear under his guidance, renders the greatest services both to the specialists and to all interested in the history of religion. Neither the specialist nor the student of general history can afford to pass by the sacred books of the East. The works which our President has addressed chiefly, though never exclusively, to beginners and to the general public refer to an exceedingly great variety of subjects extending from the highest problems of the science of religion to the history of the alphabets and even to the art of spelling. Their number makes an attempt at enumeration impossible, and as they are all admirably adapted for their several purposes even a selection of titles would be invidious. It must suffice, and I believe it will suffice, if I here call attention to the well-known fact that these works have made Professor Max Muller's name a household word in every country, where his native tongue prevails. These long-continued and eminent services to the common cause will, I am sure, make all Orientalists here present agree with me that it would have been difficult to find anybody better qualified than Prof. Max Muller to fill the most honourable post of President of our Oriental Congress and to give in an inaugural address a general outline of the results of Oriental research. Turning to the other causes of the elevation of Oriental research I can only agree with Prof. Max Muller that one of the chief points which has contributed to raise it in dignity and importance is the discovery of the connecting links between its various branches. Much has indeed been done to convert the outcome of the several sections of Oriental studies into connected chapters of the history of the human race. Much else remains to be done, and there is every hope that if the search for ancient literary documents and the excavations of the old sites once the homes of civilization are carried on with the same vigour and skill as during late years much more will be effected. One of the as yet existing gulfs over which further explorations I believe will throw a bridge is that which at present separates ancient India from the rest of the ancient world, and especially from the Semitic nations. With all due deference to the views of Prof. Max Muller I venture to express the belief that an intercourse did exist between the Aryas of the Vedic times and the West and that the Aryas did receive their earliest astronomy as well as some of their weights and perhaps the rudiments of their art from the Semites just as they admittedly obtained their alphabets from the same source at a somewhat though in my opinion not very much later period. Various passages of the Veda point, it seems to me, not only to the acquaintance of the ancient Hindus with the Western ocean, but also to the existence of seaborne trade. If the art of navigation was at all known to and practised by these men, who were certainly not deficient in boldness and enterprise, a meeting with the inhabitants of the shores of the Persian Gulf and of Arabia was unavoidable. These premises being admitted the occurrence in the Veda of the 27 lunar stations, known also to some Semitic nations, and of their name *nakshatra*, for which in spite of the expenditure of much ingenuity no satisfactory etymology has been found in Sanskrit and of the un-Aryan sounding terms *mana* and *nishka* gains some weight. In my opinion *mana* does denote in the well-known passage of the Rigveda a certain quantity of gold, and it wonderfully agrees with the Western terms *Mina* and so forth. *Nakshatra* I believe we shall eventually find to be a corruption of a Semitic word *Nazzarat Mazzarat*, equivalent to the Hebrow *Mazzalot* and the Arabic name for a Lunar Station, and *Mishka* I suspect is mutilated at the end and belongs to the family of Semitic terms, of which *Shekel* and *Mithkal* are members. Then there is the cloth called Sindhu, mentioned, as Prof. Max Muller has told us in the cuneiform inscriptions. These points gain so much more weight as at a later period the sacred rulings of the Budhists distinctly testify to the existence of a trade with Babern, *i. e.*, Bahiru or Babylon, and as an early inscription of the Chronological period of Indian history proves a visit of inhabitants of Abalama or Obola in the Persian Gulf to the west coast of India. Nevertheless I willingly admit that these facts to which some others might be added do not furnish full proof for what I have stated to be my belief. Full proof will be forthcoming only when a division of the sky according to 27 lunar mansions and a term like *nazzarat* or *mazzarat* has been found in the cuneiform inscriptions. The hope that such a find may be actually made does not seem to me extravagant. Thus there is a gap in the history of the relations of India to its neighbours, the complete filling up of which may be expected with full confidence and which indeed now already may be said to be half filled. This gap is found in the history of the spread of the Indian civilization towards the southern portion of the Far East. It has been long known that there are more or less distinct traces of Indian immigrations and of Indian influence in certain islands of the Indian Archipelago, such as Sumatra, Java, Bali, Borneo, and even in the distant Philippines, as well as in some districts of Further India, like Siam, Kamboja, and Champa. But it is only since Professor Kern began and Messrs. Barth, Bergaigne, and Senart carried on with signal success the examination of the epigraphic documents collected by M. Aymonier and others that we have obtained an insight into the true character of the relations of the Hindus with those regions. It now appears that this portion of the Far East did not receive its civilisation like China and Japan through the bare-footed friars of the Buddhist persuasion, but after being conquered with the sword by the Brahminical warriors of Eastern and possibly also of Western India. Not much later than the time when Rome began to extend its sway beyond the frontiers of Italy the Indian nobles entered too on a career of conquest, which probably began with the subjection of portions of Sumatra and Java and certainly reached as far as Kamboja and Champa to the South of Cochin China. They carried with them their civilization and their religions, following it would seem the advice addressed by Manu to successful conquerors whom he exhorts to settle in newly-acquired kingdoms learned Brahmins, artists, and artisans skilled in various handicrafts. The inscriptions from Kamboja and Champa, the oldest known among which belong to the second century of our era, prove that Sanskrit was the official language and that these countries boasted of poets able to turn of very respectable Sanskrit verses. We also learn from them that the Samans were sung and the Richas the Mahabharata, the Ramayana and the Purana were recited in the Far East just as in the Arydvasta, the true abode of the Aryas that Siva and Vishnu were worshipped in the new country just as in the old home and that temples were [illegible]ed to them, the ruins of which show the Indian [illegible] of architecture and even now strike the beholder [illegible] admiration. Much remains still to be done in order to bring out the details of the conquest and of the civilisation of the Far East by the Indian Aryas. But the outlines of the interesting story are clearly discernible, and even at present it would be possible to enrich the history of Asia by a chapter which would prove equally attractive to European readers and to the modern Hindus, the descendants of the conquerors of the East. Professor Max Muller's practical suggestion for the advancement of Oriental learning has, of course, my warmest sympathies and I wish it all possible success. As a Sanskritist I have good reasons for regarding England as the fountain, head of the studies to which I have devoted myself, and naturally I can rejoice at every undertaking calculated to raise the standard of Oriental scholarship in England, and to make it more and more the head-quarters of Oriental learning.

THE HARRIS GYMNASIUM AND READING ROOM AT SHOLAPUR.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

An influential meeting was held at Sholapur to witness the ceremony of laying the foundation-stone of the above building, by the honorary secretaries of the Sholapur Union Club, on Tuesday last. The place was decorated by flags and bunting, and an arch, bearing a legend of welcome stood over the site of the proposed building. About 400 persons were present, among whom were Mr. Tagore, the Judge, Mr. Snow, the Collector, Mr. and Miss Warden, Rev. Mr., Mrs., and the Misses Gates, Messrs Brown, Plunket, Carter, Framji, Nanabhai, Raghunath Prasad (Talukdar of Dharasive) Mahamad Vajiruddin (Tahasildar of Nuldurga) Sulemankhan; Warad, Pasare, Laxminarayan Sarda, Amichand, Purushotam Shet, merchants; Rao Bahadurs Hebliker, C. N. Bhat, Rao Saheb Desai (Mamlatdar), Paranjape (Deputy Educational Inspector), Government officials; Messrs. Nagpurker, Narayen Govind Autroliker, J. M. Shaba, Annarao Katkar, pleaders; Drs. Kirloskar, Parsansing, Rande, and Kesker; and Messrs. Sohani, B.A., Mule, B.A., Yadeorao Sathe, Govindrao Nazar, Swamirao Shirastedar, Bandurao, Head Clerk, Messrs. Abdulpurker, Wasudeo Ballal, and Venkatesh Dattatraya. Mr. V. A. Sohani, B.A., one of the secretaries of the Club, proposed that Mr. Tagore take the chair. Dr. V. K. Kirlosker, L. M. and S., another secretary of the Club, seconded the motion. Mr. Satyendra Nath Tagore, having taken the chair amidst loud cheers, addressed as follows:—

Ladies and Gentlemen,—I daresay, you all are aware of the object which has brought us together this evening. It is to lay the foundation-stone of the "Harris Gymnasium and Reading Room." But to say that we are here to-day to lay the foundation of the building does not explain everything. The thing is this—our Collector, Mr. Snow, is shortly going away on leave, and we are anxious that he should take part in the ceremony, and leave a memento, on the eve of his departure, in the place where he is so deservedly esteemed for his sterling good qualities—(cheers)—so we have hurried on our preparations, though all our subscriptions have not been yet collected. I am afraid if his own feelings in the matter are consulted, he is not very keen on it. He would much rather stay from ceremonials like these, but these functions are inseparable from high office, and we have all to swallow the bitter pill some time or other. We do a good many things for our own pleasure, but some things we are obliged to do to please our friends; so I hope my friend will not grudge us the pleasure of seeing his name associated with this good work. But before witnessing the ceremony, I suppose you would all like to hear some thing about the institution, how it originated, what state of progress it has come to, and the benefits it is likely to confer upon the community here. I would, therefore, ask my friend, Mr. C. N. Bhat, to address the meeting on the subject. (Loud cheers.)

Rao Bahadur Chintaman Narayen Bhat, B. A., LL. B., Special First Class Sub-Judge, under the D. A. R. Act, and Acting First Class Sub-Judge, Sholapur, then rose and read an address; in which he said:—The liberal donation given us by H. E. the Governor has been received. The idea of having a gymnasium and reading-room to perpetuate the visit of H. E. Lord Harris was supported by him. He has given us a special donation for the purpose, and pays us a liberal subscription of Rs. 24 a year. Seeing our increasing wants, he has also given more ground to our Club. It is, therefore, becoming that he should lay the foundation of the proposed building. Sholapur is not the first place where I have made the acquaintance of our Collector. I have the pleasure of meeting him in the Satara District. I have, therefore, special interest in addressing him on this occasion. Wherever he has gone he has won the respect of all classes by his straightforward conduct and adherence to the right path, and endeared himself by his polite conduct, and his interest in the welfare of the people entrusted to his care. It may be mentioned here that our monthly income was at first scarcely Rs. 20 a month, now it is nearly Rs. 50. We scarcely hoped to spend more than a few hundred rupees on the present building, and at present we now hold a larger sum in our hands than that spent on it. I may mention here that when that orientalist and civilian, Mr. Fleet laid the foundation-stone of these rooms, humble in appearance, but very important on account of their usefulness and as being the memorial of a great event in the life of our sovereign, he scarcely thought it necessary to make a speech. He simply wished us God-speed, and that too through one of his assistants. We have more than fulfilled his good wishes. We have long felt our present accommodation insufficient, and it was, therefore, a God-send that H. E. Lord Harris always so ready to appreciate our efforts to stand on our legs, gave us a neuclus of a fund for a new building, and our Collector developed the idea and gave it definite shape. Of this additional building the foundation is to be laid just now. Here we hope by a prudent course of self-discipline to preserve our mental and bodily energies in their fullest vigour, and thus to be able to promote our own good and the good of our countrymen. (Cheers.) Mr. Snow, on behalf of the people of Sholapur, allow me to say that we regret your approaching departure from amongst us. We, however, hope it will be for a short time, and that you will enjoy your well-earned rest with benefit to your health. Wherever you may be I assure you that our best wishes will follow you and Mrs. Snow who took such interest in female education, and whose absence from amongst us we feel so much. Without detaining you any longer I request you to honour us by laying the foundation stone of the Harris Gymnasium and Reading Room. (Loud cheers.)

Mr. P. C. H. Snow, Collector, accompanied by Mr. Tagore and a few ladies and gentlemen, proceeded to the place, where the foundation-stone was laid. Under the stone was placed a bottle, containing local newspapers and current coin. The stone was then laid in its place. The Collector spread the cement with a silver trowel (which was subsequently presented to him) saw the stone properly fixed and declared it to be well and truly laid amidst cheers. Those who had proceeded to the foundation-stone having taken their seats Mr. Snow made a short but telling speech to the following effect:—

"Ladies and Gentlemen,—The foundation-stone has to-day been laid of an institution, which I trust may prove beneficial to the youths of Sholapur and increase their physical capacity and interest in athletic. Such a want has long been felt in the Union Club as even lawn-tennis is apt occasionally to pall on the system, while the Gymnasium, if judiciously used for training purposes, may prove of real service in promoting harder contests. (Cheers.) I hope that the building may be completed within a year, and that the "Harris Gymnasium" will remain a continued memento of his Excellency's visit to this city—(hear, hear)—and of one who has always occupied a foremost place in his particular branch of English athletic games. (Cheers.)

Rao Bahadur Bhaskerrao Ramchandra Hebliker, District Deputy Collector, proposed a vote of thanks to Mr. Snow, which Mr. Narayen Govind, Vakil, Vice-President of the District Local Board, seconded, in a few appropriate terms.

After the usual vote of thanks to the chair, garlands of flowers, attar, rose water, and pan-supari were distributed to all the visitors and the meeting was dissolved amidst loud and continued cheers.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA RACQUETS.

The following are the result of the Gymkhana Racquet Handicaps:—

SINGLES. 1st Round.				
J Dellaporta	+ 5	beat	H C Wright	+ 7
Capt Morris	+ 5	beat	R Thom	+ 8
2nd Round.				
A M Todd	+10	beat	E E Steel	+ 5
Capt Smith	scratch	beat	J Dellaporta	+ 5
Capt Morris	+ 5	„	N C Maclead	+ 6
F T Rickards	+ 3	„	Capt Rogers	+ 5
3rd Round.				
Capt Smith	scratch	beat	A M Tod	+ 10
Capt Morris	+ 5	„	F T Rickards	+ 3
Final.				
Capt Smith	scratch	beat	Capt Morris	+ 5
DOUBLES. 1st Round.				
E E Steel J Dellaporta	+ 2	beat	F T Ricards Major Simpson	+ 3
R Thom Capt Rogers	+ 4	beat	Capt Smith H C Wright	scratch
2nd Round.				
E E Steel J Dellaporta	+ 2	beat	A M Tod H G Gell	+ 3
Capt Morris N C Macleod	+ 2	beat	R Thom Capt Rogers	+ 4
Final.				
Capt Morris N C Macleod	+ 2	beat	E E Steel J Dellaporta	+ 2

HYDERABAD NEWS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

HYDERABAD, Sept. 21.

The Minister's "at home," at Bushir Bagh, was largely attended, and was a great success. At 3-30 the ladies began to shoot.

1st Event.—Ladies Target. 5 inch bull's-eye, distance 75 yards; about 25 ladies entered, and the prize, a gold watch set with diamonds, was won by Mrs. Andrews.

2nd Event.—Ladies' Bottle Shooting. 6 shots; distance 40 yards, won by Mrs. Brooks, who broke all the six bottles. Prize, a pair of gold pearl bangles.

3rd Event.—Cigar Stakes for Gentleman. A cigar stuck in the cleft of a stick; distance 25 yards; 6 shots; was won by Capt. Andrews. Prize, a silver cigarette case.

The Affinity Stakes. Prize, Rs. 75, will be shot for to-day as it was too late to finish it yesterday.

The ball given by the 21st Hussars, on Wednesday last, was a most enjoyable one, though a steady downpour of rain all the day sadly interfered with the pretty decorations of the tents. Dancing was kept up till nearly 3 o'clock, and altogether it was the best dance that has taken place for many months. Colonel Kirkwood and the Officers of the 21st were delightful hosts, and unremitting in their attention to their guests.

His Highness attended the second day of the Horse Show, and Mr. Plowden was also present. It rains almost every day, and sunshine and fine weather is now wanted.

Sept. 24.

The Affinity Stakes, at the Minister's Shooting Party,—were won by Miss Hastings, and Mr. Browne of the Suffolk Regiment yesterday, with a score of 61, Mrs. Kirkwood and Captain Adye being only 1 point behind them.

There was a full house at the Laik-ud-Dowlah Theatre last night, and the comic opera "Count Carlo" was pronounced to be a great success. The singing and acting was good; and the dresses remarkably bright and pretty. Mrs. C. Stevens looked charming, and her dancing was much admired; Mrs. Hunter also acted well. Surgeon-Major Bourke was loudly encored for his Irish jig, and Mr. Pirie, of the 21st Hussars, with his Penny Peep Show and Jubilation Song caused roars of laughter. Mr. Taylor, 21st Hussars, is a born actor and dancer, and in "the Bogie Man" dance and others brought the house down. Captain Stevens, Captain Rideout, Mr. Fraser, Mr. Reemold, and Mr. Gough sang remarkably well, while Mr. Hasty, as the leader of the German Band, acted his part to perfection. Mrs. Buchanan as "Aunt Priscilla," with her enormous bonnet, quaint old-fashioned dress, and fluffy white dog was most natural and acted charmingly. Mrs. C. Stevens, Mrs. Rideout, Mrs. Hunter, and Mrs. G.N. Stephens had lovely bouquets thrown to them—the opera will be acted again to-night and on Monday, and full houses are expected on both nights. On Sunday next there will be a Gymkhana at Chudderghaut with a "Trotting Competition for Ladies." The Officers of the Suffolk Regiment are "at home" this afternoon after a cricket match, and the football tournament is also going on.

A large football tournament, open to All India, is taking place at present in Secunderabad, and drawing large crowds of spectators. Last Monday the Royal Scots played the station Artillery, and defeated them by ten goals to love. On Thursday the Royal Scots defeated the Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers, who were deprived by an accident of their crack players Lieuts. Ricardo and Macdonald, and the Yorkshire Light Infantry polished off the scratch team of the Secunderabad Gymkhana after a hard struggle. On Friday the 21st Hussars won a victory over the Worcestershire; at the same time the Cheshire Regiment defeated the Suffolk Regiment. On Saturday the spectators were gratified by seeing a good fight between the Royal Scots and the 21st Hussars, the latter played a plucky game, but were beaten by six goals to one—the Cheshire Regiment defeated the Yorkshire Light Infantry by six goals to love. All interest is centered in tomorrow's play, which will be between the Cheshire Regiment and the Royal Scots. The prize, a handsome cup of the value of Rs. 1,000, has been generously subscribed to by his Highness the Nizam, the Minister and others.

MILITARY NEWS.

Col. J. C. Ardagh, C.B., R.E., now on leave, intends to return to India at the end of this month, travelling via San Francisco and Japan, and arriving at Calcutta about the end of November.

Col. C. G. Heathcote will vacate the command of the North and South Staffordshire Regimental Districts shortly, on completing his five years' tenure.

The command of the Mounted Infantry at Aldershot has been conferred upon Lieut.-Col. R. Auld, who has also succeeded Col. Hutton as D. A. A. G.

Lt.-Col. E. Blacksley, R. A., succeeds to the command of a Division of Field Artillery at Aldershot, vacant on Oct. 1, vice Lt.-Col. H. J. W. Fitz-Roy.

Lt-Col. A. C., Alexander has been appointed C. R. E., Sheerness Sub-district, in succession to Lt-Col. H. J. W. Gehle.

Maj. W. A. H. Hare has been appointed C. R. E., Liverpool sub-district, vice Lt-Col R. F. Morris.

Bt.-Maj. G. A, Ashby, 1st Cornwall L. I., has been selected for the adjutancy of the 1st Vol Bn at Falmouth, vice Capt. E. J. Holloway, whose tenure expires on Nov. 14.

Capt. J. Sinclair, late of the 5th Lancers, has been appointed Assistant Private Secretary to Mr. Campbell-Bannerman at the War Office.

Captain H. E. Belfield, R. Munster Fus, has been appointed Hon. Secretary and Treasurer to the Aldershot Military Society.

Capt. W. Coles, R. E., has resigned his appointment as an Instructor in Fortification at the Royal Military College, and will be succeeded by Lieut. W. N. Bolton, Wilts Regt.

The Secretary of State has been asked to sanction the appointment of Lieut. C. A. Edwards, 35th Sikhs, as Assistant to the Chief Commissioner of British Central Africa.

Leut. C. E. Carr, 2nd Yorkshire L.I., has been permitted to take employment with the Royal Niger Company.

THE IN-COMING MAIL.

The P. and O. steamer Thames, with the English Mails of the 16th inst, left Aden at 8 a.m. yesterday, and may be expected to arrive in Bombay at 5 p.m. on Sunday next. The Thames, which left London on September 8th, and Brindisi on the 18th, brings the following passengers:—

From London—Mrs W G Allen, Major and Mrs Scott and infant, Mrs J S Melville, Mr Payne, Mr F St. J Gore, Miss Cumberland, Miss Nacarrow, Col and Mrs Stoddart, two Misses Lovell, Miss Austin, Mr and Mrs R A Arnold Jenkins, Mr Westwood, Mr Neilson, Mr Stanley, Mr Tubbs, Mr Erickson, Mr Dutton, Mr Franklin, Mrs Neilson, Miss Lindberg, Mrs Hussey, two Misses Hussey, Mr W G Westwood, Mr F Whitney, Major and Mrs H S C Gordon and maid, Mrs Lynn and infant, Mr J Ram, Mr Hughes, Lieut R H Stuart, R N, Lieut J W Kemp, R N, Mr Richardson, Mr S Kiddle, Lieut A J Peile, Lieut A J Reid, Mrs Mathews, Surg-Capt Edge, Mr R G Allanson Winn, Mr B C Green.

From Brindisi—Mr Beighton, Mr C W Bolton, Major and Mrs Gore, Lieut O V Murray, Mr T G Charles, Mrs Charles, Mr G C Hodgson, Mr R A Bruce, Lieut A H Montagu, Surg-Capt Austin, Mr C E Stevens, Capt Western, Capt Shaw, Surg-Capt E Dobson, Mr C T R Denne, Lieut O J Obbard, Mr Bradbury, Mr and Mrs Pratt, Mr C H Reilly, Col E S Reynolds, Mrs Reynolds, Mr A Rhind, Mrs Rhind, Mr W Corkhill, Mr C E Buckland, Capt C B Little, Mr R Nathan, Mr Tata, Mr and Mrs Highway, Mr A G Downing, Mrs Downing, Mrs A H Colins, Mr T W Cuffe, Capt H F Holland, Mrs Barrett and infant Mr E C Barrett, Mr and Mrs Cotes, Mr C Spedding Mr Littlewood, Mr Dods, Mrs Rickit, Mr J S Keay. Capt C G F Edwards, Col Curtin.

From Ismailia—Mr Hagee Isuf Hajee Ismail.

For Madras (via Bombay)—Capt L S Newmarch, Miss Crowhurst, Mr Reid, Mr and Mrs Middleton, Mrs C Martin, Mr F D Bennett, Rev R H. Stevenson, Mr G W Deane, Mr W F Pelly.

For Kurrachee (via Bombay)—Col and Mrs Wickham, Col and Mrs Gardner and maid, Major Riddell Surg-Col Chesnaye.

For Yokohama (via Bombay)—Lady Mabel Fitzgerald, Lady Nesta Fitzgerald.

Floriline—For the Teeth and Breath.—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth-brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline," being composed in parts of honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s. 6d., of all Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesale Depot, 33, Farringdon Road, London, England.

APOLLO BUNDER IMPROVEMENTS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—How long is the eye to be charmed by the elegant structure known as the Apollo Bunder Refreshment Rooms. Seen from any point of view, particularly the south, it is perfection, and has more the appearance of an imposing railway terminus than of a cattle-shed, badly in want of paint. When the lease expires, would it not be an improvement to raze the existing building and put up a handsome pagoda-shaped bandstand on the east end of the site, and lay out the surrounding ground as a garden? A palatial edifice could be erected on the waste land south of the present building, which would answer the purpose of refreshment and dining rooms. For further improvement other ornamental buildings could be erected south and east of the new Ripon Club, but the land, east of that particular plot, should also be laid out as a garden, and only handsome lofty buildings should be erected between the proposed site for the new hotel and the present buildings to the west of it. This would complete three sides of a very handsome square, which would be an adornment to the first city in India, and if the junior member of Council could be induced to give an hour or two from the weighty affairs of State to sketch a plan for scientifically and tastefully laying out the gardens, he would add to the joys of life, and to his many claims on the public regard. The proposed bandstand should be the bandstand for the Bunder Gardens, as the sounds of music issuing from it could be equally well heard by the habitues of the Yacht Club, and those of the proposed refreshment rooms on the opposite side. Perhaps it would be going too far to suggest that a part of the garden should be rented to the proprietors of the refreshment and dining rooms to serve little *alfresco* dinners and for any other rational recreation, that would relieve the monotony of existence in this land of regrets. And now while on the subject of improvements, there is a small cabin or hut situate at the north-east corner of the Bunder, the tide gauge house, which is certainly not very ornamental. Could not the tide be registered and the register kept elsewhere, say at the Customs Office, a few yards off, and the hut removed, and a handsome iron structure to match the recently-erected shelter, be placed in its stead? If you could induce that august, wealthy, and generous body—the Port Trustees—to move in the direction of the foregoing suggestions, you would earn the gratitude of other well-wishers of Bombay besides that of

Bombay, Sept. 21. RAMBLER.

PROPOSED ALTERATION IN THE B. B. LOCAL TRAIN.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—Your correspondent, "Vox Populi," is quite right in taking up cudgels against the authorities of the B. B. and C. I. Railway, on behalf of the hundreds of poor clerks and numerous other persons, who would most certainly suffer if the Company persist in their intention of running the 9-30 a.m. train direct from Bandora to Church Gate from the 1st of next month. The rumour at first appeared incredible, because nobody could believe that the Company would be so ill-advised as to do away with a very convenient train which, for years past, we had come to regard in the light of an old institution. I reside near one of the stations at which the morning fast train will no longer stop and which was so convenient for myself, my husband, and children, as they could breakfast, dress, and catch this train, all in good time, for office and school. I may add, that on the strength of our possessing the morning fast train, we have rented our present bungalow, for the fixed period of three years; only one of which has expired. We shall now have to give up our nice commodious house, and, in the bargain, pay rent for the remaining two years, as per the conditions of our lease, which our landlord has given us to understand he would assuredly enforce! And why all this? only because the B. B. Railway chooses to put a crochetty idea into execution, and to carry in its morning fast train a dozen or so passengers from Bandora only, in place of ten or twelve dozens from Mahim, Dadar, and Grant Road, as well. If the Company wishes to benefit the denizens of Olympian Bandora, let it by all means run an express, at the speed of the Liverpool express, but the public could most certainly object to such unjustifiable partiality being shown to a select few at the expense of the greater number of the railway passengers, who, really and financially speaking, constitute the backbone of the Company. On the golden principle of effecting the "greatest good of the greatest number," I hope that the Company may still perceive how inconvenient and unpopular its contemplated alteration would most assuredly prove, and continue running the morning fast train as before, not waiting until forced to adopt such a reasonable and popular course by the Board of Directors, a pretty strong representation to whom is, I am informed, in course of preparation. I also understand that some of the Company's own officers are against the proposed change.—Yours, &c.,

Sept. 24. AN ENGLISH LADY.

GAMBLING IN BILLIARD ROOMS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—Now that the Appeal Court has given a very clear judgment on the *bursat ka sutta* question, our city police should, without any loss of time, earnestly take up the question of suppressing the gambling places that are being opened throughout the city. Under the name of billiard-rooms our city is infested with a plague of gambling-rooms opened in different localities, and the management of such rooms has become a regular profession. If our police has the power of allowing or not allowing persons to open tea, coffee, and sherbet restaurants in certain localities, why should not the same power be used to prevent the opening of such gambling billiard-rooms? On account of the protest made by the Bombay Mussulmans some years ago, under the Commissionership of the late Sir Frank Souter, the police wisely ordered the closing of certain public restaurants visited by bad characters, which had become the centres of great immorality and disturbance. But in the case of these so called billiard-rooms the mischief is more widely spread, and will undoubtedly result in an abnormal activity of crime. During the course of the past month more than a hundred such places have been opened, and cannot fail to have a very demoralising effect on the criminal classes and the growing youths of the city. Numerous cases have already occurred in which young boys have stolen money from their families and squandered it away on these gambling tables. Some of these boys have run away from their families. In fact, these billiard-rooms have become such a nuisance that the neighbouring residents can hardly sleep at night without being disturbed by cries of *hara* and *jeeta*, *ekkis* and *bekkis*. These remarks do not certainly apply to clubs or to respectable persons who play billiards for simple recreation. But it is high time that the police should visit some of these people and see whether they cannot detect some of the habitual gambling which goes on.—Yours, &c.,

BUDRUDIN ABDULLA KUR.

THE GREAT OBELISK AT TANSA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—You must have observed that the inscription suggested by Mr. Mehta at the meeting of the Corporation held on the 15th instant omits the name of H. E. the Governor Lord Harris.

This omission does not seem to have attracted attention, and the motion "that an obelisk or column be put up at the lake *with the inscription as above*" was carried unanimously. And so was the recommendation to add Dr. Blaney's name. Now that their attention has been drawn, can not our "Councillors" see their way to add the words "accompanied by H. E. Lord Harris, G.C.I.E., Governor of Bombay."—Yours, &c.,

R. M. CHONEKAR.

ASSOCIATION FOOT-BALL.

ROVERS VS. THE DURHAM LIGHT INFANTRY.

At the request of the Durhams, who leave to-morrow for Mhow, the Rovers have agreed to play them again this evening on the Cooperage ground. The two previous matches resulting in a victory for the Durhams—but the teams are anxious to give an exhibition on dry ground as they consider its heavy state on the two former games have been against their passing. Their team will be the same as on Saturday last, while the Rovers will have one alteration only, *viz.*, Woolly as centre forward. Kick-off at 5 p. m. On Saturday next the Rovers will play the Royal Artillery from Colaba.

MUNK'S CODLACTONE is employed in various forms of Dyspepsia, but chiefly on those presumed to depend upon Debility of the Stomach and other Diseases caused through defective Nutrition. Re. 1-4.—MADON, SONS and Co., Fort, Bombay.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

A very fine and well-prepared series of mica specimens, in all its various forms, is now on view at the Madras Central Museum. It will well repay inspection by those interested in the industry. The specimens were obtained from the mica mines near Podalakur, in the Nellore district, and forwarded to the Museum by Mr. E. H. Sarghet. Some promising-looking specimens of Kaolin clay from the same mines are also exhibited.

A sum of ten thousand rupees has been allotted from the reserve for military works with the Government of India, to meet the expenditure chargeable to the Military Works Grant in connection with the use of the Karachi route for the movement of troops between England and Upper India during the trooping season, 1892-93.

His Excellency Lord Wenlock has presented to the Madras Central Museum a curious piece of architecture in the shape of a hornet's nest, belonging probably to the species *vespa cincta*. It is conical in shape, and is constructed of a material resembling rough paper or card-board composed of woody portions of plants gummed up by the insects, and brought into the condition of paste by means of a viscid salivary secretion. The combs are placed in tiers and attached to each other by small columns of the same paper-like material of which the nest is composed. It is two feet in height, and about the same in circumference at the base. It was obtained in the course of one of His Excellency's tour.

Squall follows squall so closely up the Bay, that a day of unbroken sunshine has hitherto been almost an unknown luxury, says the *Saturday Evening Journal*. The last small cyclone which invaded the Madras coast at Coconada on Wednesday, brought rain to a large area in Bengal, but now that it has passed inland the barometer is once more rising. On Tuesday Calcutta was visited by a blinding duststorm, a very unusual event at this season. Calcutta dust-storms are of course, as nothing compared to those of Upper India, where lamps have to be lighted in the day time, and carts fall into ditches as in a London fog. Still, even in Calcutta, a duststorm is a thing to be avoided. The howl of the wind accompanied by the clashing of doors and windows is often the first signal given, and before every crevice can be barricaded, books and furniture become like a roadway with dust. The heated wayfarer who is caught in the open finds his face and hands embedded with grit, while shovelfuls of sand have collected under his collar and on his shoulder blades. It is known that the raising of fine sand to the clouds is caused by some electric effect in the atmosphere, and this electricity cools the air as much as a thunder-storm.

Decidedly the most interesting and successful observations of the planet Mars have been made by Americans. A professor of Harvard University has discovered two mountain ranges. He has even noticed the whitening of the Martian mountains by snow, and the melting of the fall. Why should not the telescopes of the future exceed the power of those of the present as much as the latter excel Galileo's instrument? When they do, towns may be descried in Mars.

On the edge of a small river in the county of Cavan, in Ireland, there is—or used to be—a stone with the following inscription cut upon it, no doubt intended for the information of strangers travelling that way:—"N.B.—When this stone is out of sight it is not safe to ford the river." The above is almost, if not quite, surpassed by the famous post erected a few years since on the Kent roads:—"This is the bridle-path to Faversham. If you can't read this you had better keep to the main road."

Yet another instance of realism in *mise-en-scene* besides the new moon (electric) and the new Savoy grass sward. In the ballet "Up the River," which will be presented next week at the Alhambra, an original effect—which is quite in the natural order of things—will be produced by sunshine suddenly changing to a sharp shower, when the downpour of rain will be realistically contrived by a new mechanical device. The shower will afford an opportunity for a novel umbrella and waterproof dance.

That deaf-mutes, by means of improved systems of education, are now enabled to take part in many ordinary vocations which a few years ago were closed to them is a subject for congratulation; but it is doubtful, says a Paris correspondent, whether the case of Antoine Fournier, who was arrested in Paris for pocket-picking, will afford much encouragement to the philanthropically inclined. As a lady was awaiting the Clamart omnibus near the Church of Saint-Germain des Pres she was approached by Fournier, a young man of twenty-five, who carried a card inscribed, "Take pity on a poor deaf-mute." She gave the man a penny, but instead of going away he mixed in the crowd surrounding the omnibus office. A few moments later the same lady felt a pull at her dress, and looking round saw the deaf mute with his fingers in her pocket. By some extraordinary accident he had been able to get his hand into it, but was quite unable to withdraw it owing to the voluminous folds of the skirt. Fournier, who was at once arrested and taken to the police-station, made a written confession of his guilt.

Owing to the publicity given to the case of a Turkish subject with an excrescence on his head, who was brought to this country by two men for show, a gentleman from the Turkish Consulate has visited St. Pancras Workhouse for the purpose of discovering the man's name and antecedents. Directly he was spoken to in his native tongue, his joy knew no bounds, as he salaamed and kissed his interviewer's knees and hands. after some conversation he gave his name as Ahmed Mustapha, aged thirty-eight, a mountain peasant of Assyria, where his nearest relative is chief or khan of the village. The horn or bony excrescence is on the top of his head, about the size of a man's thumb, but he will not allow any of the officers or inmates of the workhouse to see it, as although he wears the workhouse cloths he retains his turban, which he keeps on his head night and day. It is supposed that the reason he was left on his arrival in England was that it was found that instead of letting the horn grow he used to pare it with a knife. The officials of the Turkish Consulate are in communication with the Distressed Foreigners' Aid Society to remove him to his native place.

Mdme Cosima Wagner enjoys a right by which "Parsifal" can only be represented at Bayreuth. There is a treaty in virtue of which the Royal Theatre at Munich is entitled to place it first upon the stage after Mdme. Wagner has renounced her monopoly. This, however, she does not seem inclined to do. But in Austria all literary and artistic works become public property ten years after the death of the author. Wagner died in 1883, and consequently any impresario in the Austrian Empire can produce "Parsifal" next year. Mdme. Wagner, foreseeing the danger, has been to Vienna, where she moved heaven and earth to avert it, and almost succeeded. The Government has, indeed, long had the intention of presenting to the Chambers a new project of law touching literary property. It remains to be seen if the Chambers will pass it in time. If not, it may happen that the Austrian admirers of Wagner will no longer make a pilgrimage to Bayreuth to hear "Parsifal," since they will be able to do so at Vienna.

Mr. Sala, in his *Journal*, relates the following experience of Mr. William Black, the novelist:—"When at work Mr. Black loves intense quiet, and cannot bear the slightest noise. For this reason he always selects a room at the top of the house as his study. At one time it was his misfortune to live in what he describes as a jerry-built house, and, while endeavouring to work in the early hours of the morning, as is his custom, he tells of one amusing inconvenience that he was called upon daily to put up with. The nursery of his next-door neighbour was in a line with his study, and in this a somewhat numerous family were located. Every morning, as regular as clockwork, Mr. Black could hear the elder sister call out, 'Now, then, you horrid, little things, kneel down and say your nasty little prayers.' A profound silence would follow; but the interval was a brief one. Then came a rush and clatter, and the shrill voices of the children were heard exclaiming, 'We have said our prayers; we have said our prayers!'"

SIR R. WEST ON HIGHER EDUCATION IN INDIA.

(Continued from yesterday's "Bombay Gazette.")

Mountstuart Elphinstone, as Governor of Bombay, laid down his interpretation of the duty cast on the Indian Government in terms which involved the principles of the present system. The Government was, by means of its subsidies, to improve the teaching in native schools, to supply school-books, to encourage the lower and poorer classes to accept instruction, to establish schools for imparting European science and higher education, to provide for the publication of books on moral and physical science in the vernacular, to establish schools for teaching English as a discipline, and as a means of acquiring a knowledge of European science and learning; in the study of which the natives were to be encouraged. A beginning had already been made, and on Elphinstone's retirement a fitting memorial was raised to him in the shape of the institution out of which have since grown the Elphinstone College and School. At Poona, meanwhile, a charity fund of Rs. 35,000 a year was expended on the Sanskrit College, an institution of purely indigenous type, and from which European literature and science were jealously excluded. In the Bombay Presidency State education proceeded for a generation on the foundation thus laid by Elphinstone. But the higher learning, being virtually left to the care of the Sanskrit College and of native scholars languished, and with it the initiatory studies to which it should have afforded a standard and stimulus. Much was done to diffuse business knowledge, and the missionary volunteers who stepped into the field of education were protected and encouraged, but the mental centre of the native community remained almost unchanged, no communion was established between cultivated Hidu minds and those of European scholars. The Sanskrit College, it was found after a long trial, "had failed of its object, had fulfilled no purpose but that of perpetuating prejudices and false systems of opinion;" without abandoning the old ruts, true progress was impossible. In Bengal, meanwhile, arose the famous controversy on the proper basis of teaching as Oriental or English, in which the last word was for long and by many supposed to have been pronounced by Macaulay in his Minute of 1836. This is full of its author's one-sidedness and rhetorical exaggeration. But in advocating English rather than Sanskrit or Arabic he was right even in the interests of these languages and of those learned in them. What those languages contain of positive learning, science, and philosophy, though valuable for the history of the human mind for comparison and for suggestion, yet rests on a narrow and defective view of men's mutual relations, and on a distorted and erroneous observation of physical facts. A science accepting grotesque contradictions of established truths and history, everywhere defaced by crude fable, had necessarily to be discarded. The rich grains of thought embedded in so much rubbish could be served and saved only by the application of new standards and a newly-developed faculty of discrimination. Still the acceptance and the spread of European thought was a slow process. One great reason for this was the indifference or dislike of the higher official class to literary culture in the natives. Even in 1852 we find Sir G. Campbell saying—"Lord Hardinge distinguished himself by a declaration, for the encouragement of education in the Government colleges, that proficiency should lead to employment in the service of Government, which has not been and cannot be carried out mainly because a business education is not given in those colleges, and the efficient service of Government cannot be sacrificed to the gratification of literary fancies. A young Hindu may know Milton by heart, and yet not be fit for the charge of a police station," The writer of such a passage as this evidently failed not only in sympathy with the cravings of able natives for an enlarged mental horizon, but in appreciation of the marked superiority of a well-cultivated mind even for the practical work of every-day life. It has since been discovered that as the work of administration grows more refined and difficult, the graduates of a University make the best judges and executive officers in all but the lowest grades. As to education for purposes outside this narrow circle, Sir A. Lyall has expressed the general conviction of thinking Englishmen—"England's prime function in India is at present this: to superintend the tranquil elevation of the whole moral and intellectual standard." The wide diffusion of a colloquial knowledge of English, and a general movement of thought in matters educational, at last prepared the way for a further great advance. The Dispatch of 1884, dictated by Sir Charles Wood, was the foundation of the existing system of public education in India. The Court of Directors said: "The education we desire to see extended is that which has for its object the diffusion of the improvements, science, philosophy, and literature of Europe—in short, of European knowledge." They ordered that a graduated series of schools and colleges should be established, crowned in each Presidency by a University. The time was ripe for a great step in advance. The new system was introduced, and the Acts of the Legislature creating the Universities, passed in the year of the great Mutiny, subsist as monuments of the coolness and persistent energy of the English race. The system of public instruction thus set on foot imitates in its outlines the English system. But it is more complete and connected in its parts, and it recognises more than the English system the duty of the State to support education in all its stages as equally important to the public welfare. The boons held out by the Government have been eagerly grasped by the people. The burden of educating a nation, though shared by the voluntary bodies, grew heavier year by year. The demand for secondary and higher education, given now in a far more effective way than formerly, continually increased. Some alarm was felt at the vast numbers of youths passing through the secondary schools to the Universities. A reaction of feeling set in amongst the European community; and it is not too much to say that now for several years any extension of higher education has by many been looked on with comparative coldness, if not positive disfavour, except when it took the shape of technical instruction. Primary education, which no doubt deserves all possible encouragement, has, it may be feared, in some instances been cried up only to cry a higher education down. Some native writers even have joined in the cry. Thus Mr. Nanjoshi, writing in 1890, says, "In the 'Self-Government Acts' adequate provision is made for elementary education, but the machinery by which the adequacy has to be judged has not been working. Hundreds of villages have yet got no schools; higher and secondary schools yet continue to be the white elephants in the department, and primary education is being starved." There are no doubt remote villages, and there are half-savage tribes to which education has hardly penetrated; but primary instruction is now so diffused as to confer an average of three or four years' schooling on every available boy of the school-going age. The education of girls has lagged far behind, but its progress in numbers is now not less rapid than that of boys. It is unquestionably an evil when secondary education, still more when University education, so to speak, outruns primary instruction. Improved faculty, enlarged productiveness, in the lower strata of society ought to furnish the material on which its higher members work. There is no great need for a large multiplication of secondary schools and of colleges affiliated to the Universities, but there is need for access to them being made easy to ability, and great need for their teaching being raised and widened, if those who pass through them and become the intellectual leaders of India are to be equal to their high calling, and are to take a part honourable to themselves and their nation in the creation of an imperial spirit which shall supersede all ideas of severance, and further that fusion of the philosophies of the East and West to which we may now look most hopefully for the moral and intellectual advance of mankind. The means at the disposal of Government for purposes of education in a country where the material edifice of modern civilisation has to be built up in one or two generations are necessarily scanty. In the Bombay Presidency, where, perhaps, public education has been the most earnestly pushed forward, one-sixteenth of the land-tax is handed over to the local boards, and these are required to expend one-third of the amount on elementary education. Municipalities must provide for primary instruction, and may provide middle and higher schools. The Government, several years ago, engaged, to the extent of its means, to pay one-third of the cost of the schools which should be thus established; but the hunger for education has exceeded the resources available to satisfy it. The municipalities are so alive to the advantages of a comparatively advanced education that they desire to set up secondary schools, to which the Government is unable to contribute. The primary schools are treated as a first charge on the public resources, whether local or provincial; and secondary schools have in some cases even been suppressed. Where they gave but a meagre feast of "cram" without true enlargement or elevation, the result is not perhaps much to be deplored; but the money thus saved would be best expended on making the higher education in all its stages more worthy of that name. The tests for admission to the secondary schools and classes should be more strict. The teaching should be more individual and formative, the leaving examinations qualifying for appearance at the entrance examinations of the University should be far more exacting than they are. Not more than half of those pronounced fit by the schoolmasters succeed in the entrance examination, which, however, itself still admits many whom Nature will never allow to be scholars. The supply of professional men will not fail and a mass of dull graduates crammed with formulas which they cannot assimilate, are a mere dead-weight on the community. The eagerness which everywhere subsists for secondary education should be satisfied in another way, the duty of the local bodies should be fulfilled in another way, than by an indiscriminate establishment of new schools which, being ill-supported, must needs be inefficient. Every town community, qualified for municipal rank, say of 5,000 inhabitants or upwards, should be required to provide by a small rate for the subsistence by stipends of one student at a central secondary school for each 2,000 of its population, and for one student at an Arts College or a professional college for each 4,000 of the population. The students sent up should be subject to proper tests, and the fees should be payable whether students were provided or not. This would be a great and systematic extension of the scheme of stipends already acted on by some municipalities. It could readily be extended to the rural local boards. The increase of individual local burdens would be almost imperceptible, and the high schools and colleges, enriched by additional contributions, could enlarge and improve their standards of education and their teaching staff. Sir Richard Temple, writing in 18180, said: "The fact that the Government in India maintains colleges of its own at all is the subject of complaint in some quarters. It is urged that the efforts of the State in this direction should be confined to making grants-in-aid to the colleges belonging to private societies; that these private colleges are suffering from the competition of the Government colleges; and that the Government colleges at the Presidency cities of Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay ought to be closed." Yet, as he further observes—"The authorities at the Presidency colleges do not attempt to undermine the missionary colleges by charging town fees; on the contrary, they charge somewhat higher fees than those of any private institutions." The fact is, that the greatly increased energy of teaching in the Government institutions, and the attraction of Government scholarships, had begun to draw off a large proportion of the promising pupils from the institutions of the missionary bodies. It may be true also that the now highly-organised and compact Educational Departments looked with some dislike or disdain on their humbler rivals; but that any unfairness was shown in the dispensation of the Government grants was never proved. The Government had, in truth, grown only too anxious to shift the burden of education as much as possible from its own shoulders. It set on foot the Educational Commission, which, after an elaborate enquiry in all parts of India, presented its Report in 1882. This recommended a far-reaching transfer of education from the Government to private control. Secondary education, the Commission said, ought to be gradually transferred to native management; it should no longer be the concern of Government when once Government could withdraw without lowering the standards. Thus the managing bodies which had proved unequal to compete with the Government schools on equal terms were to supersede them, with all their chances of lax management, defective teaching, and the impossibility of personal adaptation which attends small organisations as compared with great ones. Outside the Government schools and colleges the higher education of India was virtually in the hands of the various missionary bodies; and to them first-rate teaching of secular subjects could not, perhaps ought not, to be the principal object. In spite of ability, devotion, and force of character in individual cases, it is even more true, for India than for a European state, that "a public system of a schools is indispensable in modern communities," if only for this, that "of public schools you can take guarantees of private schools you cannot." You can examine the pupils, and regulate your grant-in-aid according to the results; but you cannot maintain the scientific methods, the same ideal of attainments, the same superiority in the body of teachers, as where they are choosen purely on grounds of scholarship and competence, are independent of the pupils and their parents, and animated with the emulous spirit of a great body free to strive, and always striving from good to better in system and practice. The recommendations of the Educational Commmission pointed to a considerable saving to the Government. Private effort was ready to take up high education, and the Government wished as far as possible to transfer it. Even "Board schools and municipal schools," the Government of India said, "are not private institutions in the sense contemplated by the Commission. What is meant is a transfer of the Government schools and Board schools to the hands of trustees in order to set free funds for the extension of education in other directions." In giving effect to the principles thus indicated, the Educational Department have "retired in a somewhat wholesale manner from the conduct of secondary schools," in spite of the grave objections already noted, and others arising from the necessity of preserving a balance amongst opposing races and sects. When private bodies of natives take up the work of education there is the further danger of its being perverted to stimulate separatist sentiments and foster national pride in forms that may prove politically mischievous. Free criticism is what every Government, founded in any degree on British principles, must be content to submit to, but function of public censors does not afford a safe and wholesome exercise for schoolboys, or even for their teachers. A uniform acceptance of the system under which they live, loyalty to the Throne, and proud satisfaction in forming part of a great progressive empire, are highly favourable, by the lofty calm which they tend to produce, to both mental and moral enlargement. Indolence on the part of Government, or a short-sighted indifference to the great opportunities it enjoys, may well prove the source of infinite troubles in a not distant future. Between 1883 and 1886 there was a diminution from 282 to 230 of the English secondary schools under State management in British India, while those under Local Boards and municipalities increased from 281 to 342. "Private trustees" have as yet barely come into the field. The missionary schools and colleges only are growing in number and usefulness. The somewhat precipitate course that secondary education was taking was pointed out to the Government of India, but the result was only to draw from it a declaration in 1888 that, "In educational, as in all other matters, it is the policy of the Government of India to avoid entering into competition with private enterprise." Its activity was, therefore, to be limited "to helping, by reasonable subventions, the operation of independent institutions." It would "maintain but a few schools" in order "to afford a standard." It was laid down that "expenditure on Government educational institutions should be a constantly diminishing quantity, provided there is the assurance that the ground abandoned by Government will be occupied by local effort." There was even to be "a contraction in the numbers educated, especially in the high schools and colleges still maintained by Government." The Administration Report of 1888-89 shows that this resolution of the Government of India was generally disapproved by the organs of public opinion. They condemned as a retrograde step the transfer of the higher education to private bodies, not accepting the principle that the education of a people was like a manufacturing business, in which Government ought not to compete with private enterprise, or not seeing the enterprise with which it was to compete. They agreed rather with the views of Macaulay, so vigorously expressed on a similar subject in 1847. "We have just come victorious out of a long and fierce contest for the liberty of trade. While that contest was undecided, much was said and written about the advantages of free competion, and about the danger of suffering the State to regulate matters which should be left to individuals. There has consequently arisen in the minds of persons who are led by words, and who are little in the habit of making distinctions, a disposition to apply to political questions and moral questions principles which are sound only when applied to commercial questions. These people, not content with having forced the Government to surrender a province wrongfully usurped, now wish to wrest from the Government a domain held by a right which was never before questioned, and which cannot be questioned with the smallest show of reason. "If," they say, "free competition is a good thing in trade it must surely be a good thing in education. The supply of other commodities—of sugar, for example—is left to adjust itself to the demand: and the consequence is that we are better supplied with sugar than if the Government undertook to supply us. Why then should we doubt that the supply of instruction will, without the intervention of the Government, be found equal to the demand? Never was there a more false analogy." The policy of withdrawal, however, has been steadily pursued. In Madras, in 1888-89, there were 147 upper secondary schools, but of these only four remained, which were directly supported and controlled by Government. In other provinces a similar process has gone on though on a less sweeping scale.

(*To be continued.*)

DIVINE SERVICES.

SAINT THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.

Wednesday, September 28.
Eve of St. Michael and All Angels.
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.—Hymns 423 and 438.
Thursday, September 29.
Feast of St. Michael and All Angels.
7-15 a.m.—Holy Communion, Choral.

ST. PETER'S CHURCH.

St. Michael's Day.
Wednesday, 8 p. m.—Choral, Evensong, and Sermon.
Thursday, 7 a. m.—Holy Eucharist. (Choral).

BOMBAY YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

Service will be held on board the s. s. "Arabia" in the Victoria Dock this evening. at 7-30 o'clock. Captains, officers, engineers, seamen, and others are cordially invited. The Bethel flag will be hoisted.

ECHOES OF SCIENCE.

"The question of the Celt" is one of the most interesting problems of anthropology. While politicians, historians, magazine writers, and people in general keep on writing and talking of the "Celt" and the "Celtic race," the anthropologist is puzzled to know whether there is such a thing as a Celt, and he has long ceased to believe in a Celtic race. There is the Celtic tongue, but to speak of a Celtic race is much the same thing as to speak of a dolichocephalic or longheaded language.

When people talk or write of Celts and the Celtic race, they can only mean the different types and varieties of men who still speak or whose forefathers spoke the Celtic variety of the great Aryan tongue, that is to say, the form of Aryan spoken by the various peoples of Western Europe. Although these peoples spoke a similar language they are by no means the same, or even alike in point of race. The old assumption that they were so has utterly vitiated practically all that historians, essayists, and even political speakers have uttered hitherto on the subject. When Mommsen confounds the French and Irish, for example, as one people, or "Celts," he commits an egregious anthropological blunder, and leads himself and his readers into false conclusions. It is the same with Matthew Arnold in his "Study of Celtic Literature," where he confuses three or four different peoples, anthropologically speaking, the French, Welsh, Irish, and Scotch Highlanders, as being the same. The result is that his famous essay is becoming and will become still more discredited. Such writings are in some respects worse than worthless; they are false and misleading.

Since anthropology has taught us that the Celtic language was spoken by diverse breeds of men the question arises, Is there a type of man—the Celt—who introduced the Celtic tongue among the different mixtures of people in the west who spoke it? Assuming this, which of the various types now found in the West of Europe was the true Celt? We know where the Anglo-Saxon tongue came from, and we can identify the Anglo-Saxon types in our own country, partly from tradition, partly by comparing them with the types still inhabiting their old home in Europe; but we have no such help in identifying the Celt.

The consequence is that the anthropologists are quite at variance with each other in fixing on the type which may presumably be regarded as that which brought the Celtic language into the West. There are some who regard the broadheaded, beetle-browed men of the Bronze Age, whose long skeletons are found in the round barrows, as the true Celts. To judge from their relics these must have been very powerful men, and probably with red or blonde hair. Their average height was apparently about five feet nine inches, which is decidedly taller than the average height of the Anglo-Saxon types.

Others, again, regard the tall, fair, long-headed type of Northern France and Wales, sometimes called the Kymri, as the genuine Celt. This fair dolichocephalic type is Germanic. So that it will be a curious satire on much that has been written by philo-Teutonic authors, both at home and abroad, if the Celt should turn out to have been a Teuton. It is historically certain that the Kymri emanated from Denmark—the old Cimbric Chersonesus—and there is good reason to believe that the old Danes spoke a Celtic language before they acquired a Teutonic tongue. There is little doubt that the modern Danes, despite a Germanic infusion, are to a large extent descended from the ancient Kymri, and there was probably a good deal of Kymric blood among the Anglo-Saxons, so that the Kymri of Wales in fighting the Anglo-Saxons, may not have been waring against a totally different race.

There is another school of anthropologists, headed by Broca, which identifies the true Celt or Gaul of Cæsar with the unusually broad-headed, dark, middle-sized type of Central France. Specimens of this type are common enough in Auvergne and the Eastern provinces; but according to Broca the type has never found its way to the British Isles, so that the Celtic tongue must have found its way there by some other means. The question of the Celt is far from being settled.

The maintenance of the solar heat has been ascribed to the impact of meteoric matter attracted towards the sun, and also to the contraction of the solar mass in cooling. Dr. Joseph Morrison, of Toronto, has recently made some interesting calculations on these hypotheses. He shows that the present expenditure of heat by the sun could only be kept up by the annual impact of a mass of matter of about one-hundredth part of the earth's mass falling to the sun with a velocity of 38·26 miles per second. As for the hypothesis of contraction the radiation of solar heat could be maintained were the radius of the sun to contract 156·9 feet a year. At this slow rate it would require 7,727 years for the angular diameter of the sun to be reduced by one second of arc, which is the smallest angle that can be accurately measured by us on the solar disc.

The fastest locomotive in the world is believed to be the "Flying Jersey Dutchman," of the Central Railroad of New Jersey, U. S. It draws the fast express trains on the "Royal Blue Line" between New York and Philadelphia. On February 26 last, during a run from Jersey City to Philadelphia, it covered a mile in 39 secs., which is at the rate of 91·7 miles an hour. The conditions of work were unfavourable at the time, as the rails were damp and the weather foggy. It is a four-cylinder compound engine, and the boiler can bear a steam pressure of 200lbs, on the square inch.

The Manche, which left Leith on July 20 for Jan Mayen Island, arrived there on July 27. The island has not been visited for ten years and the vessel after sailing round it proceeded to Spitzbergen, and made collections of reindeer, foxes, birds and fossils in Ja Fiord and Bell Sound.

Before the question of signalling with the planet Mars is allowed to lapse, it may be remarked that North America seems to offer the best facilities for a terrestrial signal. The continent is overrun with telegraph lines, and dotted with towns enjoying the use of the electric lights. It would be easy for the towns on the great plain between the Rocky Mountains and the Alleghany Mountains to combine in making systems of electric lights which would convey intelligence to the supposed inhabitants of Mars. Conjoint action would, of course, be secured by the use of the telegraph. Squares, triangles, and still more complicated figures could be picked out by the electric lights, on the background of the prairie. The lights would require to be sufficiently powerful to penetrate the atmospheres of the two plants; but this feat does not seem impracticable when we remember that the flash of a heliograph can be seen a hundred miles in the pure air of high mountains, such as the Himalayas, and that an electric beam from a lighthouse is visible for twenty or thirty miles in the thicker atmosphere near the surface of the earth. The signalling beams being directed upwards would suffer as little as possible from absorption, and if we assume the average thickness of atmosphere on each planet to be fifty miles, they would only have a hundred miles of atmosphere to traverse. Perhaps the Americans will be prepared for such an experiment at the next opposition of Mars.

At Louis, Mo., and Denver, Colorado, where the heat is great in summer cold is distributed by a system of pipes containing liquefied ammonia gas, which, by its evaporation, chills the air surrounding the pipes. The system is useful not only in private dwellings, but in hotels and restaurants, where large quantities of ice are consumed, and viands are preserved. One restaurateur has also conceived the idea of having a saloon kept at a constant temperature all the year round by means of steam in the winter and the refrigerator in summer. Were rooms heated by electricity they could readily be kept at a uniform temperature by a proper regulator of the current.

It is not unlikely that cold houses for Arctic and sub-Arctic plants may in future be as much a feature of gardens as hot houses. Why should not Kew have its Arctic as well as its tropical conservatories, and thus complete the collection?

Signor Carlo Anderini has adopted the Chinese plan of attaching a whistle to the wings of carrier pigeons in order to scare away birds of prey from them while upon their voyage. The whistle only weighs a few grains, and is attached by means of wire under the wing. The rush of air through it sounds the note.

"The Reduction of every Problem of Two Freedoms in Conservative Dynamics to the drawing of Geodetic Lines on a Surface of given Specific Curvature"—such is the title of one of Lord Kelvin's recent papers. "Two Freedoms in Conservative Dynamics" has a political ring, but it merely relates to mechanical motion. The aiming of a gun was one of the illustrations given by Lord Kelvin of two degrees of freedom.

The Berlin Geographical Society is about to publish an elaborate work describing the old manuscripts and maps of the fifteenth century relating to the discovery of America by Columbus. Thirty-one of the maps will thus be published for the first time.

PREVENTION IS BETTER THAN CURE!—By FREE ELIMINATION OF UREA, there will be no more accumulation of urates and uric acid in the blood, and thus rheumatism, gout, and skin diseases will be avoided. All these evils can easily be kept at a distance by keeping the alimentary canal in a healthy state, a desirable result which can only be brought about by a judicious use of Fothergill's Madonal. Re. 1-8 and Rs. 2-8.—MADON, SONS and Co., Fort, Bombay.

NOTICES.

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PERSONS suffering from the following Diseases, arising from the impurities of the Blood, should be wholly cured if they use 3 or 4 phials of the above for two months, while it is guaranteed to cure magically, radically and permanently without any relapse whatever. 3 phials for an acute and 4 phials for all sorts of chronic cases of whatever years' standing will be sufficient.

The names of diseases it cures at once—

Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Loss of Appetite, Acidity, Costiveness, Headache, Disturbed Sleep, Frightful Dreams, Diarrhœa, Complete Loss of Manhood, Nervous Debility, Prostration caused by extreme overstrain and labour, all sorts of Mercurial Eruptions, Bilious Disorders, Obstructions or Irregularity of the system and any other diseases owing from the Bad Blood.

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☞ Patients not finding complete cure by 3 or 4 phials of Rose according to the directions, shall get the above *free* as long as they are not wholly cured. But they have to pay the postage of the Medicine only when it will be sent.

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THAT HIDEOUS FRECKLE AND OILY SKIN MAR YOUR LOVELINESS.
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FULL DIRECTIONS ON EACH BOTTLE.

Taken as an aperient two tea-spoonfuls in a tumbler of water (tepid) will be found mild, effective, and agreeable, and lasting without force or strain unlike the effect of a dose of Pills.

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FOR INVALIDS. TRAVELLERS.

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The Ideal Infants' Food.

Contains Cow's Milk partially digested.

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Can be digested by the most delicate infant.

Is the only Food that contains sufficient BONE- and FLESH-MAKING material as well as fat.

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Can be digested by the youngest Infant, unlike the Farinaceous Foods.

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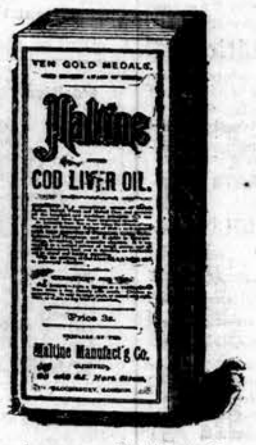
Palatable, Digestible, and far more Nourishing than any other Preparation of Cod Liver Oil.

The Oil is rendered thoroughly digestible, and its odour and taste are perfectly masked.



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The combination of flesh and bone-formers, with fat-making, force giving principles, makes this preparation a Food of incalculable value in Consumption, Wasting Diseases, Scrofula, Rickets and convalescence.

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Laboratory, Royal Polytechnic Institution.
March 18th, 1878.
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THE DAWN OF ANOTHER DAY.

"Out of eternity this new day is born,
Into eternity at night doth return.
Behold it aforetime no eyes ever did,
So soon it for ever from all eyes is hid.
Here hath been dawning another blue day.
Think, wilt thou let it slip useless away?"
—*Tennyson.*

Queen's Head Hotel, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, 4th June, 1877.

Sir,—Will you to-day allow me to present you with this Testimonial and Poem on your justly celebrated FRUIT SALT. Being the writer for several first class London Magazines, and my occupation being a very sedentary one, I came here for a few weeks, in order to see what change of air would do for me, and at the wish of some personal friends of mine here I have taken ENO'S FRUIT SALT, and the good results accruing therefrom have been my reason for addressing you.—I am, Sir, yours truly, A LADY.

Free from danger, free from harm.
It acts like some magician's charm;
At any time a dainty draught,
Which will dispel disease's shaft;
More priceless than the richest gold,
That ever did its wealth unfold;
And all throughout our native land,
Should always have at their command
Eno's famous Fruit Salt!

Cool and refreshing as the breeze,
To headache it gives certain ease;
Biliousness—it does assuage,
And cures it both in Youth and Age;
Giddiness it will arrest,
And give both confidence and rest;
Thirst it will at once allay,
And what the best in every way,
Why, Eno's famous fruit Salt!

"MANY sick people looked upon me as a physician. For a long time we had been in the centre of Africa without any medical man. Natives came with all manner of diseases. One day we had a man said to be mad. Whether mad or not, he was far from well, and I gave him a dose of Eno's Fruit Salt. The poor fellow came back next morning much better. His breath was no longer offensive, and he looked cheerful. We were sorry when our supply of Fruit Salt was done; it was a favourite both with natives and Europeans, and is much used along the malarious coasts."—"Africana," by the Rev. Duff Macdonald, M.A., B.D., Vol. II., p. 207.

INDIA AND ENO'S FRUIT SALT.—"Dibrughar, Upper Assam, India, March 6th, 1880. "Dear Sir,—I desire to state the advantage which I, and many others in this part of the world, have derived from your FRUIT SALT. Unlike other Saline Aperients, it is not lowering in its action. I have used it on board ship in tropical latitudes, and both there and here I can honestly bear witness that its use has warded off fever over and over again. When taken in time it is invaluable. It is most popular in this part of North Eastern Asiatic India. From my extreme individual inconvenience arising from publicity I do not wish my name to appear, and merely subscribe myself, most truly yours, 'A PLANTER.'—J. C. ENO."

CAUTION.—Examine each Bottle, and see that the capsule is marked "ENO'S FRUIT SALT." Without it you have been imposed on by a worthless imitation. Sold by all Chemists.

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TONIC, DIGESTIVE & NUTRITIVE

CHAPOTEAUT'S PEPTONE WINE nourishes the Sick & Convalescent, without fatiguing the stomach by the process of digestion; and is far superior to Beef Teas, Jellies, and Meat Extracts, which cannot nourish the body if the digestive organs are defective.

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Kananga Water the most delightfully refreshing Toilet Water. It renders the skin firm, relieves mosquito bites and imparts a delicate fragance and feeling of comfort and freshness.

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Julien's Fruit Purgative is exclusively a vegetable composition and has the appearance and taste of a delicious Bon-Bon. It is perfectly harmless, and is the best remedy for

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OF
Lactophosphate of Lime

HEALTH
VIGOUR
BONE
MUSCLE

This syrup enriches the blood, and streghtens and restores all the vital energies. It contains Phosphate of Lime the substance most necessary to our existence, and indispensable for the formation of the bony and muscular system. It is a specific in Infants' green Diarrhœa, and assists children in the formation and cutting of their teeth, and where the limbs are weak, they greatly improve by this bone-forming material.

DUSART'S SYRUP is the best Tonic for Lymphatic subjects, and all suffering from nervous **Debility, Poorness of Blood** and the **Excesses of Youth.**

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Is a pure, fragrant, non-gritty tooth powder, and warranted free from acids or other ingredients which destroy the enamel; it whitens the teeth, prevents and arrests decay, strengthens the gums, and gives a pleasing fragrance to the breath.

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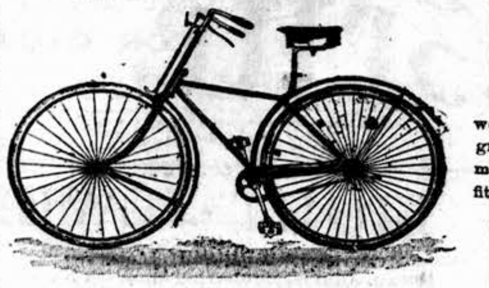

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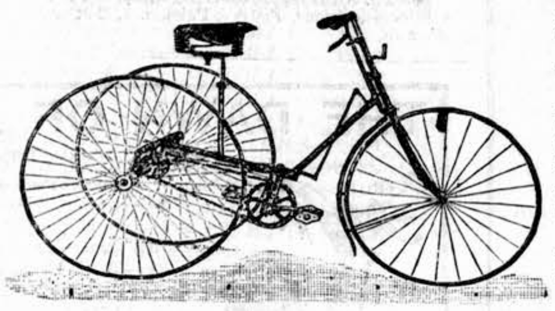

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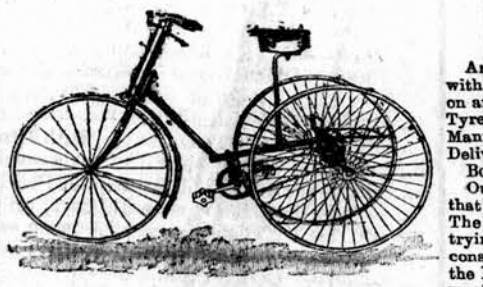

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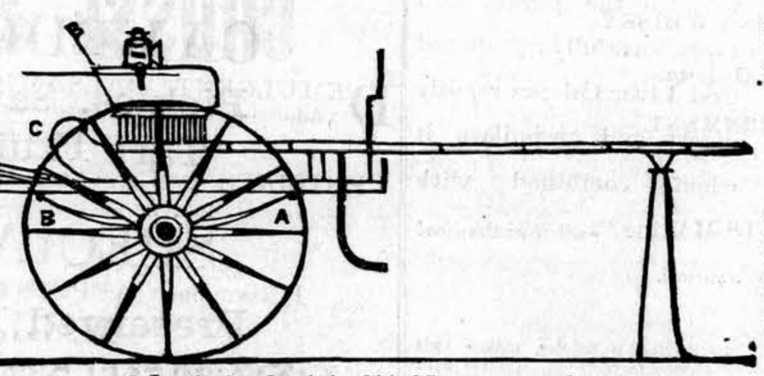

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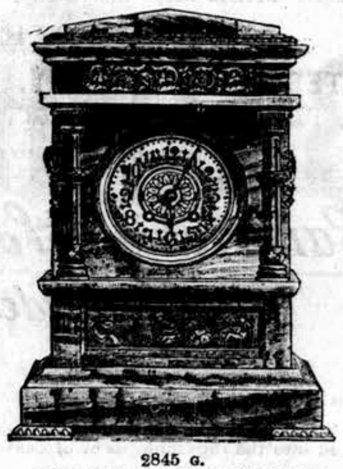

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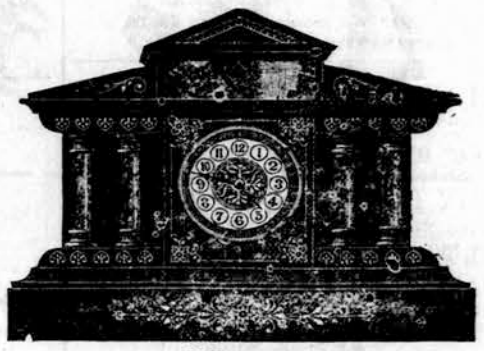

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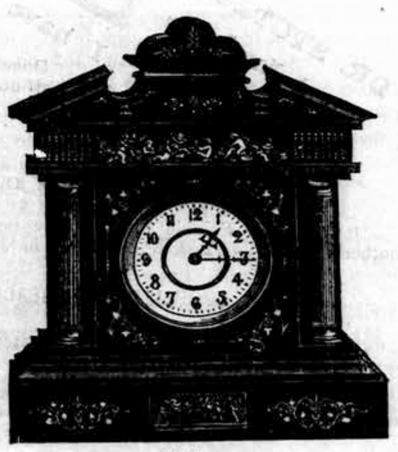

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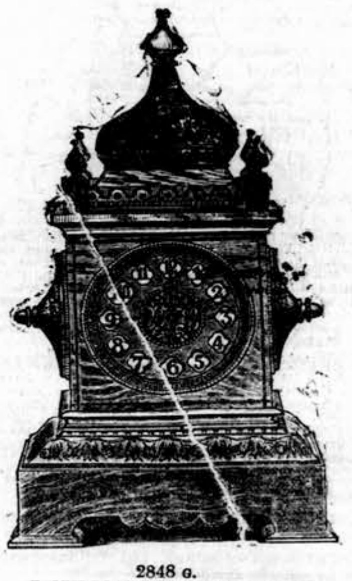

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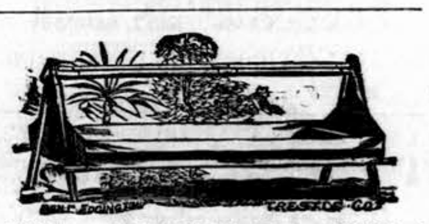

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